



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the Year 1954

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. B. CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

NEWPORT:
A. T. W. James, Printer and Stationer,
York Place.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : *Alderman T. F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman : *Alderman Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

THE MAYOR

(Councillor M. SELBY, J.P.)

Alderman W. CASEY, J.P.

„ A. E. WILLS, J.P.

Councillor *F. V. CORNFORD, J.P.

„ *W. E. GADSBY.

„ *W. T. MOORE.

„ W. C. HUCKLE.

Co-opted Members

*Dr. BERNARD A. THOMAS

*Dr. J. WADE THOMAS.

HEALTH (Maternity and Child Welfare) SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman T. F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

Members of the Health Committee marked *

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor F. G. HOPTON.

Deputy-Chairman : Alderman R. S. TYACK.

THE MAYOR

(Councillor M. SELBY, J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

Alderman A. F. DOLMAN.

Councillor R. POOK.

„ H. H. JONES, J.P.

„ PERCY JONES, J.P.

„ S. M. WATSON.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF

Medical Officer of Health (to 6th Dec.)	D. E. Lawrence, B.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
do. do. do. (from 7th Dec.)	W. B. Clark, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ...	Post vacant at 31st December.
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C. W., and Medical Supervisor of Midwives) ...	Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistants to Medical Officer of Health...	Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Miss Enid Curran, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H. Mrs. A. M. Evans, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.
Tuberculosis Physician (Welsh Regional Hospital Board)	M. I. Jackson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consultants (Welsh Regional Hospital Board):—	
Gynaecologist	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D., D.O.M.S., R.C.P.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose & Throat Specialists ...	D. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.L.O. J. L. D. Williams, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Borough Analyst (Part-time)	Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	W. J. Griffiths ^{1,2} .
Deputy-Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	R. G. Coslett ^{1,2,5,7} .
Sanitary Inspectors	F. C. Farthing ^{1,2} , C. R. Pepperell ^{1,2} , T. W. Harry ¹ , A. Bevan ^{1,2} , G. J. Richards ^{1,2} , J. G. Matthews ^{1,2} , A. G. Welsh ^{1,2} , S. G. Gittins ¹ .
Inspectors of Corporation Houses ...	H. Brambley, E. D. Roberts.
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses ...	Miss C. Parker ^{3,4} , Miss T. M. Inns ^{3,4} , Miss B. Hoare ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Chard, Mrs. S. I. Herrits ^{3,4} , Miss A. Jones ^{3,4} , Miss G. E. Shorney ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Neve ^{3,4} , Mrs. C. M. Mountain ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. G. P. Williams ^{3,4} , Mrs. G. M. Cayzer ^{3,4} , Miss G. Bridge ^{3,4} , Miss J. C. Scott ^{3,4} , Mrs. R. McCarthy ^{3,4} , Miss C. Rees ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Le Vesconte ^{3,4} , Miss C. M. Curtis ^{3,4} , Miss C. J. Mitchem ^{3,4} , Mrs. S. M. Markland ^{3,4} .

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF (continued)

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent Midwife	Miss K. B. Baynam ^{1,3,4} .
Municipal Midwives	No. on 1st January, 1954 10
	No. appointed during year 3
	No. resigned during year 2
	No. on staff, 31st Dec., 1954 11
Superintendent District Nurses' Home ...	Mrs. F. M. Heath ^{3,4} .
Clerical :—	
Chief Clerk	W. H. M. Jones.
Deputy Chief Clerk	E. de Lloyd, M.B.E. W. J. Croker, A. G. Reece, K. J. Whitcutt, H. F. Davies, M. G. Palmer, B. J. Goodwin, A. D. Williams, Mrs. D. Dickinson, Miss S. Thompson, A. Roe, M. J. Rogers, Miss D. J. Palmer, W. A. Tooze, Miss F. E. Walton, Miss P. R. Cording.
Sanitary Inspectors' Clerical Section ...	A. J. Rowe, T. P. Sullivan, Miss D. I. Barrington, Miss P. Dyer, Miss J. Arthur.
Clerical Assistants (M. & C. W.) ...	Miss B. M. Pierce, Mrs. B. E. Cable, Miss I. Everson, Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss E. Harris, Miss L. H. Browne.
Domestic Help Organiser	Miss A. B. Davies.
Mental Health :—	
Duly Authorised Officers	R. H. Davies, P. D. C. Stokes.
After-Care Worker	Miss F. P. Taylor.
Supervisor Occupation Centre ...	Miss H. Wade.
Assistant Supervisor do. ...	Mrs. O. A. Sloan.
do. do. do. ...	Miss D. M. John.
Part-time Assistants :—	
Physiotherapist (Regional Hospital Board)	Mrs. M. E. Watkins.
U.V.R. Clinic Assistant	Miss M. Huntley.
Clerical (M. & C. W.)	Mrs. B. Rosser.

¹ Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Insp. Joint Board.

² Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

³ State Certified Midwife.

⁴ Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

⁵ Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

⁶ Building Inspector's Certificate (Inst. of Municipal Engineers).

⁷ Final examination of Institute of Housing, in Housing Estate Management.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

FOR 1953 & 1954

Area of Borough (Land and Water)	7,873 acres	
	1953	1954
Population (Estimated)	104,900	104,600
Density (persons per acre)	13.3	13.3
Dwelling-houses (estimated at 30th June) ...	26,118	26,657
Average number of occupants per dwelling-house	4.02	3.92
New Dwelling-houses rated (<i>less</i> houses de-rated)	304	539
Live Births (nett)—No.	1,776	1,633
Rates	16.93	15.61
Deaths (corrected for non-residents)—No. ...	1,083	1,149
Rates	10.32	10.98
Infants Deaths (corrected for non-residents)—No.	56	47
Rate per 1,000 births ...	31.5	28.8
Total Zymotic Death-rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1,000 per annum ... ..	.47	.31
Death-rate for seven principal Zymotic Diseases...	.05	.06
Rateable Value at 31st March	£793,392	†£808,090
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,306	†£3,367
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	25/-	†27/-

† At 31st March, 1955

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE,
NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1954. It is made in accordance with Circular 28/54 of the Ministry of Health.

Dr. D. E. Lawrence retired from the post of Medical Officer of Health on 6th December, 1954, and acknowledgment is made to him for his work in the initiation of the Local Health Authorities' responsibilities of the National Health Service Act.

The comparative death-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in England and Wales, County Boroughs, etc., shown in Table 6 in previous reports are not now provided by the Registrar General, and it is regretted that these figures are no longer available.

The area of the Borough amounts to 7,873 acres, which includes 533 acres covered by water.

POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of the Borough at the middle of 1954 was 104,600, a decrease of 300, compared with the figures for 1953. This estimate of Newport's population is used, states the Registrar-General, for the purpose of calculating birth and death rates. The population at the Census carried out on the 15th April, 1951, was 105,285.

DWELLING-HOUSES. — From an examination of the Rating and Valuation Lists it was found that 541 new houses had been rated during the 12 months ended 30th June, 1954, and 2 had been taken off the rates,

this gives a nett increase of 539 houses. The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough on that date was calculated to be 26,657. By 31st December the number of houses had increased to 26,893.

At 30th June the average number of persons per dwelling-house was calculated to be 3.92, compared with 4.02 last year, and the density of population (i.e., persons per acre) was 13.3 as against 13.3 in 1953, 1952 and 1951, 13.6 in 1950, 13.5 in 1949, 13.3 in 1948, 12.79 in 1947, 12.57 in 1946, and 11.97 in 1945. The figures for the various Wards will be found in Table 1 at the end of the Report. Central Ward had the highest number of persons per dwelling-house—4.39; Alexandra Ward came next with 4.36; Allt-yr-yn had the lowest—3.59 persons per house. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards from 5.2 in Alexandra Ward to 43.6 in Victoria Ward.

The Rateable Value of the Borough on 31st March, 1955, was £808,090; the sum represented by a penny rate was £3,367, and the Rate for the Financial Year, £1 7s. 0d. in the £.

REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS

1,633 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 15.61 per 1,000 of the population compared with rates of 16.93 in 1953, 16.85 in 1952, 17.01 in 1951, 17.39 in 1950, 17.59 in 1949, 20.28 in 1948, 22.67 in 1947, 22.76 in 1946, 18.70 in 1945, 21.36 in 1944, an average of 21.15 during the five years 1944-48 and of 17.16 during the quinquennial period, 1949-53. The birth-rate in England Wales during 1954 was 15.2.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1954 was 3.7 per cent.—a slightly lower percentage than the average of 3.8 for the five years 1949-53. The figures for previous years were 3.8 in 1949, 2.7 in 1950, 3.3 in 1951, 4.7 in 1952 and 4.6 in 1953.

STILLBIRTHS

50 Stillbirths were registered, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population of .48.

The proportion of births belonging to the Stillborn category was 29.7 per 1,000 births (live and still) compared with the previous year's figure of 26.8. The comparative rate for England and Wales during 1954 was 24.0. During 1910-1914 the proportion of stillbirths per 1,000

total births was 46.99; 1915-1919 it was 40.79; 1920-1924, 40.77; 1926-1930, 41.11; 1931-1935, 43.0; 1936-1940, 38.5; 1941-1945, 32.8; 1946-1950, 27.4; and for the previous five years it was 28.6.

INFANT MORTALITY

47 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 28.8 per 1,000 live births, compared with 31.5 in 1953, 34.4 in 1952, 32.5 in 1951, 34.8 in 1950, 40.8 in 1949, and with 34.9 and 55.5 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1949-53 and 1944-48 respectively. In England and Wales the rate of Infantile Mortality was 25.5 during 1954. The following Table shows the chief causes of death and their variations over a period of years locally. The most unsatisfactory feature continues to be of the large proportion of the deaths due to Prematurity, Wasting Diseases and Congenital Defects—conditions operating before birth; but “Common Infectious Diseases,” and Venereal Diseases almost disappeared as causes of death.

INFANT MORTALITY

CAUSES OF DEATH

WHOLE TOWN

CAUSE	1908—1912		1949—1953		1954		
	%†	Rate per 1,000 Births	%†	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1,000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	0.6	0.2	1	2.1	0.6
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	7.3	2.6	5	10.6	3.1
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	33.6	11.7	14	29.8	8.6
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	30.7	10.7	16	34.1	9.8
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	0.9	0.3	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	17.4	6.1	3	6.4	1.8
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	9.5	3.3	8	17.0	4.9
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	34.9	47	100	28.8
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	4.1	1.4	1	2.1	0.6
Uncertified Deaths ...	.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem ...	—	—	6.9	2.3	1	2.1	0.6

† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Age at Death

For the purpose of further analysis, the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups, and the following figures are given for comparison.

Age Group	Percentage of total Infant Deaths		Per 1,000 Live Births	
	1954	Previous 5-yearly Average	1954	Previous 5-yearly Average
Under 1 month	61.7	61.0	17.8	21.4
1 to 3 months	10.6	17.4	3.1	6.1
3 to 6 months	12.8	11.7	3.6	4.1
6 to 12 months	14.9	9.9	4.3	3.3

The importance of Ante-Natal supervision and an efficient obstetrical service cannot be over estimated in the prevention of loss of life and physical disability during the first months of life.

The systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by medical practitioners and midwives from early pregnancy is the best safeguard of the life of mother and child.

MORTALITY AMONG ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—There were no deaths of Illegitimate Infants during the year, compared with an average death rate of 37.8 per 1,000 births during the previous five years. In 1953 the rate was 12.2; in 1952, 36.1; in 1951, 16.9; in 1950, 20.0; and in 1949, 100.0.

MATERNAL WELFARE

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—There was 1 case notified during the year giving a case-rate of 0.59 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with 2.04 during the previous five years.

DEATHS.—There were two maternal deaths during the year, giving a death rate of 1.19 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The rate for England and Wales was 0.69 (including abortions).

The figures given in the following table show the rates for Newport over a series of years and for England and Wales since 1949. From them it will be seen that there has been a gradual reduction in the rates in quinquennial periods since 1896 in Newport's maternal death-rates.

PERIOD			DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS					
			Sepsis		Other Puerperal Causes		TOTAL	
							Newport	England & Wales
			Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900	...	...	3.0	1.41	6.8	3.19	9.8	4.60
1910—1914	...	...	3.2	1.36	8.4	3.58	11.6	4.95
1922—1926	...	...	4.4	2.15	4.4	2.15	8.8	4.31
1927—1931	...	...	2.2	1.31	5.4	3.21	7.6	4.52
1932—1936	...	...	1.8	1.17	2.8	1.83	4.6	3.00
1937—1941	...	...	1.6	1.01	3.6	2.27	5.2	3.28
1941—1945	...	...	1.6	0.86*	1.6	0.86*	3.2	1.72*
1945—1949	...	...	1.0	0.47*	1.0	0.47*	2.0	0.94*
1949—1953	...	...	0.6	0.32*	0.4	0.21*	1.0	0.53*
Year 1949	Including abortions		1	0.52*	—	—	1	0.52*
	Excluding abortions		1	0.52*	—	—	1	0.52*
" 1950	Including abortions		2	1.04*	1	0.52*	3	1.56*
	Excluding abortions		2	1.04*	1	0.52*	3	1.56*
" 1951	Including abortions		—	—	1	0.54*	1	0.54*
	Excluding abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.65*
" 1952	Including abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.72*
	Excluding abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.59*
" 1953	Including abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.76*
	Excluding abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.65*
" 1954	Including abortions		1	0.59*	1	0.59*	2	1.18*
	Excluding abortions		1	0.59*	1	0.59*	2	1.18*

*Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 1,279 or 77.8 per cent. of the expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff; this figure is slightly below the percentage for 1953, which was 81.0 per cent.

10 new Expectant Mothers attended the Centres; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were: At the Clinic, 7,755; at Centres, 10; Total, 7,765. 628 visits by Health Visitors were paid to Expectant mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres consists of medical advice and instruction in infant hygiene generally. Every opportunity is taken to have personal talks with mothers on health matters.

Ante-natal work continues to increase and the pressure on the staff is heavy. Nevertheless the attendance of these mothers at the Clinics must be persistently encouraged by all available means.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 22 births (7 non-residents) were registered there. At St. Woolos Hospital 1,056 births were registered, of which 32 were stillbirths; all except 325 were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 1,078 registered births at Public Institutions. There has been a continuous increase in the number of births at St. Woolos Hospital particularly since 1939.

There were 2 registered Nursing and Maternity Homes in the town, at which confinements took place during the year, in addition to two registered for medical and surgical cases. 86 births were registered in the former; 33 were non-residents.

In all, 1,116 births at Public and Private Institutions were registered, or 57.2 per cent. of the total births.

FEES PAID BY L.A. TO DOCTORS " CALLED IN " BY MIDWIVES

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1954) to £47 9s. 6d. for 21 patients; the cost was lower than for 1953.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits and Re-visits			Visits and Re-visits	
	1953	1954		1953	1954
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	365	628	Infants ...	7,714	9,242
Other Mothers ...	254	265	Children 1—5 years	16,591	19,282
Total ...	619	893	Total ...	24,305	28,524

	1953	1954
Total Visits, including Re-Visits	... 24,924	... 29,417

The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly HOME VISITING. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ," HOME VISITING serves a valuable purpose in obtaining knowledge of many cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

Close correlation between the work of the Health Visitors, the Home Help Service and the Home Nurses is maintained in After-Care.

The co-operation of the Health Visitors is also enlisted in connection with the Nursery Schools under the control of the Education Authority.

CHILDREN ONE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE

7,101 of such children received attention at the Clinic and Centres. The total attendances recorded were 10,646. 19,282 Home Visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under five years at the Clinic and Centres, including Orthopaedic and Auxiliary Clinics, were 29,139, compared with 30,652 in 1953, 33,108 in 1952, 33,061 in 1951, 34,122 in 1950, and 32,261 in 1949.

INFANT FEEDING

96.4 per cent. of the newly-born infants were visited during 1954.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect of methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows:—

	1954 per cent.	Average previous 5 years per cent.
Breast Milk only	67.8	63.4
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	4.8	9.9
Total Wholly or partly Breast-fed	<u>72.6</u>	<u>73.3</u>
Artificial Food only	27.2	26.3
Too weak to take nourishment	0.2	0.4

The proportion of babies that received breast milk only shows an increase on the previous five years. 25.8 per cent. of the babies were fed on cow's milk—25.7 per cent. receiving it in its dried form.

Enquiries were made in reference to 40 deaths under six months of age. In 9, or 22.5 per cent., of the deaths the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment; in 20 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained.

5 of the 40 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 5 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of six months in reference to 1,519 infants showed that 9.5 per cent. of them were still entirely breast-fed, compared with 5.0 last year. The proportion of children who are breast-fed at six months of age is much lower than it used to be. In 1916 it was 72.2 per cent.; in 1926, 61.2 per cent.; in 1936, 41.4 per cent., and during the five years 1949-53 the annual average was 6.0 per cent.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEW-BORN

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year compared with an annual average of 0.22 per 1,000 births during the previous five years.

74 other cases of inflamed eyes, all of which were of a mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition.

42 of these cases were treated by their own doctors, 6 at Hospitals and Clinics and 26 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

MIDWIVES REPORT

At the beginning of 1954 there were 44 Midwives on the Register. During the year 15 Midwives left the town and 12 new names were added to the Register, so that at the end of the year there were 41 Midwives on the Register. Three Maternity Nurses also registered during the year.

The number of births, including abortions, attended by the Midwives on the district was 802. In 224 of these cases medical practitioners had been engaged prior to the confinement, and in the case of 147 other mothers medical aid was called in. (These figures do not include the births which took place at St. Woolos Hospital and the Royal Gwent Hospital.)

The Grange Maternity Home was responsible for 80 cases.

13 Municipal midwives were employed during the year. Of these 3 were appointed during the year and resigned before the end of the year. The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives also carried out the duties of Superintendent Midwife.

Three of the Municipal Midwives are each responsible for the training of 2 pupil midwives for the 3 months training which the pupil midwives are required to undertake on the district during their Part II Midwifery Training.

The Municipal Midwives attended 735 cases. Gas and Air Analgesia was given in 619 of their cases. All our Municipal Midwives are trained in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia and facilities are provided for the transport of the apparatus. Pethidine is also used by the midwives in practice, and was given in 347 cases.

In addition to their own cases the Municipal Midwives attended on 542 mothers after their discharge from Hospital where they had been confined, and made 2,150 visits to these mothers. These extra duties increase the volume of the work done by the Municipal Midwives considerably.

Five Independent Midwives attended 67 cases. 27 of these cases received an anaesthetic, a doctor being present at the birth.

Of the 41 Midwives practising at the end of the year all held the C.M.B. Certificate, and 38 were also State Registered Nurses and 35 held the Gas and Air Certificate.

The 3 Teacher Midwives attended 116, 103 and 86 cases respectively. Of the remaining Midwives (Municipal and Private), one Midwife attended 65 cases, 6 attended over 40 cases and 4 attended less than 20 cases.

Of the 41 Midwives practising at the end of the year, 31 were totally and 10 partially dependent on their practice of midwifery.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives were as follows:—

<i>For the Mothers—</i>		Individuals	... 147
During Pregnancy ...	27		
During Labour ...	73		
During Puerperium ...	55		
<i>For the Child</i> ...	101	Individuals	... 98

BREACHES OF THE C.M.B. RULES

Failing to enter in register that artificial feeding had been substituted	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Failing to enter in register that medical aid had been called in for mother	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Failing to enter in register that medical aid had been called in for infant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

INFECTION IN THE MIDWIVES' PRACTICE

					In Practice			In Home
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	—
Pyrexia	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	—
Mumps	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	—
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1

Adequate precautions to prevent spread of infection were taken in all cases.

NOTIFICATION OF STILLBIRTHS

17 occurred in the Midwives' practice. According to the Midwives' records the causes of stillbirths were as follows:—

Difficult Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Macerated	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The majority of the mothers engage the services of their midwives early in pregnancy and thus have the advantage of becoming acquainted with the midwife who will care for them at the time of the confinement. This gives the mother greater confidence, and she also has the benefit of the longer period of supervision by the Midwife during the pregnancy.

REPORT OF THE LADY MEDICAL OFFICER, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The facilities provided under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme were similar to those existing in 1953.

The decrease in attendances at the Centres since the inception of the National Health Service has provided more time for the individual examination and for more time for health education.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres is encouraged. The mother is given advice on the healthy rearing of her child and on dealing with any behaviour problems which may arise. Propaganda on immunisation and vaccination is also carried out.

At a Child Welfare Centre the first departure from normal health may be observed, and steps are taken to correct this before any serious illness supervenes.

It is good for the mothers of young children to meet together—a more experienced mother often encourages a young mother, and the discussion of mutual problems is of benefit to both. Many minor anxieties of the mother may be talked over with the staff of a Child Welfare Centre, anxieties with which the mother would hesitate to burden her private doctor in his busy surgery. A certain friendly rivalry amongst the mothers often results in an improvement in the appearance of the children.

The health of the infants and children is good. Increased earnings have done much to promote better health. The cheaper milk and vitamins supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and to young children have contributed to this improvement also.

It is disappointing, however, to see how much dental caries there is amongst children under 5 years of age. It is hoped to be able to have more conservative treatment for this group in the near future.

There are considerable dental caries amongst the mothers, but it is now less difficult to persuade mothers to avail themselves of the facilities provided for dental care.

The demand for hospital accommodation for Maternity cases has continued. Although for a proportion of cases hospital care was essential for medical reasons, a large number of cases were sent into hospital because of unsuitable conditions in the homes.

There are a large number of women who although they have adequate accommodation and facilities for home confinement still wish to be confined in hospital. For these hospital accommodation is not available, provided no abnormality is present.

The lower birth rate in 1954 has lessened the domiciliary births and contributed to the decline in attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic and Infant Welfare Centres.

The Home Help Services has done much to help mothers who are being confined at home, and has also cared for the homes and children of those who have been confined in hospital. Those latter, in some instances, have been helped by the facilities provided by the Children's Department.

The question of the unmarried mother is always a problem. On the whole these girls seek medical care at the Ante-Natal Clinics earlier than

used to be the custom, so that their health can be supervised and arrangements made for their confinements. A few of the girls are so late in seeking help, that it is often very difficult to arrange for institutional care for them.

Overcrowding in the homes is still a very grave problem, and the strain of living in overcrowded conditions reacts on the mothers and children.

The mothers of those families who have now been housed in the new estates, appreciate the privacy of their new homes with the opportunities for adequate playing space for the children.

The number of accidents occurring in the homes is disturbing. Much of this is due to inadequate protection of the child in the home.

The duties of Health Visitors are now very extensive—she is not merely a visitor of young children. Her experience as home visitor gives her opportunities of appreciating most fully the difficulties with which the mother has to cope, and affords her a unique position of trust in the homes and of knowledge where health problems are concerned.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL PROVISION

Beds are provided at St. Woolos Hospital for the treatment of complicated cases of Pregnancy and for maternity cases.

To the hospital from the Ante-Natal Clinic, complicated cases of pregnancy or labour are admitted and also those mothers, who, by reason of unsuitable home conditions, cannot be cared for adequately at home.

From the Clinic 701 cases were sent into hospital for their confinements.

54 patients were admitted during pregnancy for treatment, of these 1 was treated during pregnancy only, 24 were confined while under treatment and 30 were re-admitted for their confinements. Of the 701 cases booked by the Ante-Natal Clinic 13 were admitted for treatment in hospitals outside the Borough, and 4 were admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital.

The total births at St. Woolos Hospital were 1,056, this includes 325 non-residents.

NURSING HOMES (Section 187-195, Public Health Act, 1936).

There were two Nursing Homes and two Maternity Homes on the Register during the year. These Homes are inspected regularly.

THE REST (SEASIDE) CONVALESCENT HOMES, PORTHCAWL

Two patients were admitted to the Home during the year, and derived much benefit from their sojourn there.

A number of mothers appear suitable cases for a short convalescence and a break from their household and family duties, but so often they find it impossible or are unwilling to arrange to leave their homes for a much needed rest.

THE CLINIC

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—NEW MOTHERS DURING 1954

Affections							Mothers
General medical advice—no apparent disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
Skin affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Defective teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Respiratory Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Kidney Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Heart Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Gastro Intestinal Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Nervous Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Gynaecological Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Small Pelvis—history of previous difficult confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Threatened Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abnormal Presentations	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
T.B. Cases (10 old, 1 new)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 970 <hr/>

Six Post-Natal cases who also attended for examination are included in the above, and 4 other mothers were examined with a view to convalescent care.

In addition 179 old mothers attended.

14 mothers from the Ante-Natal Clinic were referred for examination to Dr. Glyn Morgan the Obstetric Consultant to the Clinic,

Arrangements were made in 1953 with Dr. M. I. Jackson the Chest Physician for the routine X-Ray examination of all expectant mothers attending the Clinic, and it is gratifying to see the way in which the mothers have co-operated in this arrangement.

888 mothers were asked to attend for X-Ray examination, of these 101 did not attend. In some cases it is known that the mother had difficulty in arranging to attend.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is administered by the Health Committee for the Regional Hospital Board, and provides for all school children as well as for children under 5 years of age.

Three medical sessions are held weekly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. Mr. Parker, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, attends periodically at the Clinic to examine new cases, and to review the after-care of old cases. Urgent cases are seen by him at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, where all necessary X-Ray examinations are made.

Operative treatment and conservative treatment is carried out at Rhydlafer Orthopaedic Hospital and at Crossways Convalescent Home.

Six weekly sessions for physiotherapy are held at the Clinic.

All appliances are provided by the Prince of Wales Hospital — surgical boots are obtained through the hospital also.

During the year Mr. Parker held 3 sessions at the Clinic in Newport.

Fortunately most of the new cases referred to the Clinic were found to be suffering from minor defects only, the deviations from normal having been observed by the Health Visitors in their visits to the homes, or by the Medical Officers at the Infant Welfare Centres or by the School Medical Staff during routine examinations. A few cases were sent by their family doctors.

Although the shoe situation has improved since the war years, many children were found to be wearing too short shoes, which had caused foot disabilities or aggravated disorders already present. Some of the older school girls, especially, find it difficult to obtain shoes of a suitable fitting.

PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED OPERATIVE OR CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR IN RHYDLAFAR HOSPITAL OR CROSSWAYS

Children under 5 years of age	...	...	...	6 + 1 day case
School Children	...	...	...	11

Appliances were supplied to 3 children under 5 years of age, and to 10 school children.

Special alterations were applied to boots for a large number of cases. Some of these were supplied at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, and the remainder by two of the firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board.

63 plasters were applied at the Clinic.

The number of new cases seen was 594, compared with 610 in 1953. The attendances were 3,324 in comparison with 3,208 in 1953.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES

<i>Maternity and Child Welfare</i>				<i>School Children</i>			
<i>Cases</i>							
Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	44	Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	87
Knock Knees	...	...	48	Pes Cavus	...	...	15
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	66	Knock Knees	...	...	24
Flat Feet (Everted Feet)	...	...	45	Everted Feet (Flat Feet)	...	...	58
Bow Legs	...	...	21	Spinal Curvature	...	...	18
Torticollis	...	...	30	Apophysitis Os calcis	...	...	10
Talipes	...	...	11	Metatarsus Varus	...	...	8
Spastic	...	...	2	Osteomyelitis	...	...	1
Injuries	...	...	4	Old T.B. Ankle	...	...	1
Pes Cavus	...	...	1	Hallus Valgus	...	...	7
Poor Posture	...	...	3	Leukaemia	...	...	1
Cora Vara	...	...	1	Hammer Toes	...	...	12
Shortening of Leg	...	...	2	Poliomyelitis	...	...	1
Other Conditions	...	...	16	Injuries	...	...	7
Nothing abnormal found	...	...	35	Other Conditions	...	...	8
				Nothing abnormal found	...	...	7
			<hr/> 329 <hr/>				<hr/> 265 <hr/>

TOTAL ATTENDANCES

					Medical Sessions		Physio- therapy
Infants	...	...	...	...	357	...	223
Children	...	...	...	...	1,134	...	395
School Children	...	...	...	...	1,833	...	1,920
					<hr/> 3,324 <hr/>	...	<hr/> 2,538 <hr/>

AURAL AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

Mr. Sutton is in charge of the Aural Clinic provided for all children up to 16 years of age and saw 8 cases (3 re-examinations—11 attendances). 26 cases were operated on for Tonsil and Adenoid operations at St. Woolos Hospital, and 16 for Adenoids only.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge of the Eye Clinic for all children under 16 years of age, saw 69 new cases and re-tested 50 other cases.

DENTAL TREATMENT

A priority Dental Scheme for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age is combined with that of the School Dental Service and is under the administration of the Senior School Dentist.

The kindly and efficient way in which this scheme is operated is much appreciated by us, and the prompt treatment which has been given has saved much suffering, and is much valued by the parents of the children concerned.

It is hoped to provide more conservative treatment for children at an early date.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

The following is a summary of the attendances at the various Clinics:

Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,997
Sunlight Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,068
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,324
Massage Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,538
Auxiliary Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013
Children 1—5 re eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
„ „ re dental care	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

THE CENTRES

There were two sessions weekly at Alexandra, Beechwood, Central, Lliswerry, Caerau, Gaer and Alway Centres. Three sessions weekly at Maindee and one session weekly at Maesglas, Malpas and Crindau Centres.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON CENTRE REGISTERS AT END OF YEAR

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
3,659 ...	1,112 ...	1,478 ...	2,225 ...		8,474

NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
1,002 ...	1,317 ...	53 ...	172 ...		2,544

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE CENTRES

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
2,669 ...	9,329 ...	2,091 ...	1,916 ...		16,005

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE CENTRES

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
23,106 ...	19,039 ...	3,656 ...	2,634 ...		48,435

The attendances at the Centres were less than in 1953 when the attendances were 51,430.

At the Centres the Fireguard and Playpen Clubs are still continued under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee.

To the ladies of the Voluntary Committee we are much indebted for the interest which they take in the welfare of the mothers and children.

There is still a place for Voluntary work in the Child Welfare Centre, and we hope that the Voluntary Committee members will continue to give their help.

To all the members of the Staff I wish to express my appreciation of their help at all times, for to their enthusiasm and co-operation so much of the success of the activities of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is due.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

The following is the report of Dr. E. Curran:—

During 1954 treatment was given twice weekly, on Mondays and Fridays—both mornings and afternoons.

194 sessions were held.

Cases were referred to the Clinic from the Welfare Centres, the Orthopaedic Clinic and, in a few instances, by General Practitioners.

No. of Individuals						No. of Attendances
128 School Children	...	...	...	...	...	2,301
156 Pre School Children (1—5)	...	...	...	...	...	2,562
13 Infants	...	...	...	...	...	108
11 Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	97
<hr/> 308						<hr/> 5,068

M A T E R N I T Y A N D C H I L D W E L F A R E S E C T I O N

11 mothers made 97 attendances.

8 were cases of Alopecia following childbirth.

6 attended well and were pleased with the result.

2 cases—attendance insufficient to derive benefit.

2 cases of Acne—1 attended well and showed improvement—other case attendance was insufficient.

1 case of Arthritis attended well and improved considerably.

169 children under 5 years (including 13 infants) made 2,670 attendances.

Conditions treated were as follows:—

							No. of cases
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
General Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Recurrent Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Alopecia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Adenitis (non-tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 169

RICKETS—96 CASES

In this group the cases presented one or more of the following signs :

	Cases
Hypotomy of muscles present in	21
Widely-open fontanelle	12
Bowed tibiae	37
Delayed walking	12
Delayed dentition	5
Pot-belly	7
Kyphosis	2

Of the 96 cases :—

- 64 showed good improvement.
- 8 some improvement.
- 24 attendance insufficient.

GENERAL DEBILITY—41 CASES

- 30 cases showed considerable improvement.
- 4 cases some improvement.
- 7 cases attendance was insufficient.

RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS—22 CASES

- 18 cases of Recurrent Colds.
- 13 showed good improvement.
- 1 some improvement.
- 4 attendance insufficient.
- 4 cases of Asthma.
- 3 showed good improvement
- 1 some improvement.

RECURRENT TONSILLITIS—7 CASES

- 4 showed good improvement.
- 1 some improvement.
- 2 attendance insufficient.

ALOPECIA—2 CASES

- 1 good improvement.
- 1 continues to attend—too early to assess.

ADENITIS (NON-TUBERCULOUS)—1 CASE

Showed good improvement.

Cases which could not be assessed, as attendance insufficient, were cases in which the child had been ill or mother unable to bring child on account of her own ill-health or domestic circumstances.

SCHOOL CHILDREN

During 1954, 128 School Children attended the U.V.R. Clinic and made a total of 2,301 attendances.

Conditions treated were as follows:—

						Cases
General Debility	...	...	...	...	...	84
Frequent Colds	...	...	...	...	...	16
Recurrent Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Recurrent Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	7
						<hr/> 128 <hr/>

GENERAL DEBILITY—84 CASES

In this group 19 cases were debilitated following an illness or operation, Post Tonsillectomy (8), Post Otorrhoea (3), Jaundice (3), Pneumonia (1), Influenza (2), Measles (1), Gastro-Enteritis (1).

53 cases showed good improvement.
14 cases some improvement.
17 cases no change.

FREQUENT COLDS—16 CASES

11 cases showed good improvement.
2 cases slight improvement.
3 cases no change.

RECURRENT TONSILLITIS—5 CASES

3 cases showed good improvement.
1 showed some improvement.
1 no change.

ASTHMA—1 CASE

1 case which showed some improvement.

RECURRENT BRONCHITIS—9 CASES

7 cases showed good improvement.
2 cases showed some improvement.

RHEUMATISM—2 CASES

1 case showed good improvement.
1 case no change.

CERVICAL ADENITIS (NON-TUBERCULOUS)—4 CASES

- 2 cases showed good improvement.
- 2 cases showed some improvement.

OTHER CONDITIONS—7 CASES

3 Skin Conditions.

- 1 Acne good improvement.
- 1 Dermatitis good improvement.
- 1 Multiple Abscesses good improvement.

1 case of Amyotomia Congenita.

Showed good general improvement.

3 cases of Alopecia.

- 1 case showed some improvement.
- 2 cases unsuitable for treatment at Clinic.

AUXILIARY CLINIC

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel reports that during the year 106 new cases attended the Clinic. Of these 96 were expectant mothers; 5 were non-expectant and 5 were children under 5 years including 1 case of Congenital Syphilis. No new adult patient was found to be suffering from Venereal Disease.

Conditions for which treated :—

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cervical Erosion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Pruritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vulvo-vaginitis (under 5 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Endocervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mucous Polyp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nil abnormal found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

106

Total attendances, 1,013. Sessions, 99.

Most of the patients seen had been referred from the Ante-Natal. No case of Venereal Disease among the adult patients was examined during the year. One infant was found to be suffering from Congenital Syphilis—the mother was receiving treatment at the Clinic from the previous year. Of the Non-Venereal cases the largest number was found to have Cervical Erosions. As in previous years this appears to be the most

frequent reason for attending the Clinic. The follow-up of Venereal Cases was maintained and their attendance was maintained at a satisfactory level.

Comparison of attendance for five previous years:—

Year		Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal		Total
1949	...	138	...	34	...	1,239	...	1,411
1950	...	171	...	39	...	1,251	...	1,461
1951	...	265	...	5	...	971	...	1,241
1952	...	229	...	—	...	982	...	1,211
1953	...	128	...	—	...	848	...	976
1954	...	122	...	—	...	891	...	1,013

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES—PART I

RETURN RELATING TO SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL AS LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY AND OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1954.

1. BIRTHS

Actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:—

(a) LIVE BIRTHS:—

(i) Domiciliary—Actual 765, Adjusted 756.

(ii) Institutional—Actual 1,128, Adjusted 839.

(b) STILLBIRTHS:—

(i) Domiciliary—Actual 20, Adjusted 20.

(ii) Institutional—Actual 36, Adjusted 29.

(c) TOTALS:—

(i) Domiciliary—Actual 785, Adjusted 776.

(ii) Institutional—Actual 1,164, Adjusted 868.

2. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

(1)	(2) Number of clinics provided at end of year (whether Child Welfare Centres or other premises).	(3) Number of sessions now held per month at clinics included in col. (2).	No. of Women in Attendance		(6) Total number of attendances during the year.		
			(4) Number of women who attended during the year.	(5) Number of new cases included in col. (4).			
LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINICS:							
Ante-natal Clinics ...	1	30	—	1,140	961	6,969	—
Post-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	9† [9]	9† [9]	28† [28]	—
CLINICS PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:							
Ante-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES : *Where no medical officer is present.

†Women examined post-natally at ante-natal clinics are included in the post-natal (not ante-natal) figures and also shown separately in the brackets.

3. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Centres provided by:	Number of centres provided at end of year.	Number of Child Welfare sessions now held per month at centres in col. (2).	Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age.	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total Number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attendances during the year.
				1954	1953	1952-49		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(a) L.H.A.	11	80	1419	1112	1478	2225	4815	19039	3656	2634	25329
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

List showing the Names and Addresses of the Centres in Column (2)

Name of Centre	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
CRINDAU	Crindau Gospel Hall, Malpas Road.	—	Thursday
CENTRAL	Wrenford Memorial Hall, Commercial Street.	Wednesday	Wednesday
ALEXANDRA	Alexandra Road Baptist Schoolroom, Alexandra Road.	Wednesday	Wednesday
LLISWERRY	Corporation Road Baptist Church.	Tuesday	Tuesday
MAINDEE	Caerleon Road Presbyterian Schoolroom.	Thursday	Thursday Friday
BEECHWOOD	Beechwood Presbyterian Chapel Schoolroom, Kenilworth Road.	Monday	Monday
CAERAU	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road.	Monday	Monday
MALPAS	Malpas War Memorial Institute.	—	Tuesday
MAESGLAS	St. Thomas' Church, Maesglas.	Friday	—
ALWAY	Aberthaw Road.	Thursday	Thursday
GAER	Gaer Road.	Tuesday	Tuesday

4. DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

(a) Number of Officers employed at end of year on a salary basis in terms of whole-time officers to the maternity and child welfare service :—

(1) Senior Dental Officer	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Number of Officers employed at end of year on a sessional basis in terms of whole-time officers to the maternity and child welfare service ... 4/11

(c) Number of dental clinics in operation at end of year ... 1

(d) Total number of sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year ... 156

(e) Number of dental technicians employed in the Local Health Authority's own laboratories at the end of the year ... Nil

DENTAL TREATMENT RETURN

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care :—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	296	285	279	185
Children under Five years ...	495	495	395	—

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided :—

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Provided Dentures		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	24	197	—	1	499	222	22	44	3
Children under Five ...	—	—	—	—	943	438	—	—	—

The following is the Report of Mr. W. G. Clarkson, Principal School Dental Officer:—

In presenting the Annual Report for the year 1954 on the Dental Service for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and the children under 5 years of age, the figures for the year are to be seen in the above tables.

1954 is marked by having the lowest figure for dental inspection of Expectant and Nursing Mothers since the service started at the School Clinic six years ago.

Two factors might account for this—(1) Expectant and Nursing Mothers do not seem to be aware that all dental treatment as given under the Health Committee's Scheme is free. This is evidenced by the numerous enquiries, particularly when artificial dentures have to be supplied, in the course of treatment. (2) There seems to be a lack of interest in many mothers in having dental treatment until it becomes absolutely necessary through pain or sepsis. This has been noticed by the large number of patients who fail to keep appointments for the initial routine examination, but later ask for an appointment for the extraction of teeth.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

During the year 296 mothers attended for dental examination, a reduction of 115 on the previous year.

Of the 296 examined 285 or 96.2% were found to be in need of treatment.

Those actually treated were 279 with a total attendance of 676 visits to complete the treatment, making an average of 2.4 visits per mother.

Although, as has been stated, the figure for examination is the lowest recorded, the number attending for treatment, representing 97.8%, is very good, and the total attendance the highest yet recorded.

It seems that although fewer mothers attended for inspection they appreciated the advantage of having the mouth put in order at an important time in their lives.

All columns in the table, apart from the examination column, show increases on last year's figures. The increases in treatment are—extractions 149 teeth, fillings 34, scalings and gum treatment 14, general anaesthetics administered 55 and treatment completed 45.

As formerly, to satisfy popular demand most extractions were carried out under Nitrous Oxide—Oxygen Anaesthesia, only a few patients asking for a local anaesthetic.

During the year 66 artificial dentures were fitted, 22 complete upper or lower dentures and 44 partial dentures. This is an increase on last year of 19 dentures.

As formerly, an arrangement exists with a local firm of dental technicians to do the necessary workshop part for the supply of dentures.

The dental department is still without an X-ray machine and thus dependent on the local Hospitals for any films of the mouth and associated parts. This arrangement is not very satisfactory since a film is not allowed to leave the Hospital but only a report on the findings, but there are many occasions in which the necessary operation cannot be carried out unless a film is at hand at time of operation.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

During the year the number of children under 5 years of age who were dentally examined was 495, an increase of 55 on last year.

A total of 495 attendances were made by 395 children for dental treatment. These figures do not include the nursery children attending maintained schools.

Treatment, as in previous years, was confined to the extraction of aching or septic teeth. 943 teeth were extracted under Nitrous Oxide—Oxygen Anaesthesia, 438 anaesthetics being administered for this purpose.

The figures for inspection of the children have kept increasing throughout the past years.

As stated in previous reports the great need for the under 5 years of age children is conservative treatment of the teeth. The gap of two years, between 3 years of age when by comparison decay is slight and 5 years of age when it has extended beyond conservative measures requires a more systematic dental inspection routine and treatment than has been possible in the past.

This has become all the more necessary since recent figures, showing the incidence of dental caries among the children of Newport of 5 years of age, indicate that the teeth at this stage are much more prone to decay than they were 5 years ago.

With this in mind, and with the help of Dr. Laird of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, who is keenly interested, a scheme is to be put into effect whereby children under 5 years of age will receive a dental examination either at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres or at the dental department of the School Clinic.

By such an arrangement it is hoped a start will be made to give periodic inspections and conservative treatment to children in three to four age group.

In conclusion, grateful thanks are again extended to all members of the Medical Staffs of the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics for their help and co-operation during the year.

W. G. CLARKSON,
Principal School Dental Officer.

5. HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

A. Visiting

(1)	HEALTH VISITORS										TUBER- CULOSIS VISITORS
	Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers*		Children under 1 year of age†		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuberculous Household‡	Other cases§	Total number of families or households visited by Health Visitors	Total visits paid to tuberculous households¶
		First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
(a) L.H.A.	10538	448	628	1732	9242	5203	14079	881	1611	9769	5399
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*These figures should not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse. The "first visit" to an expectant mother is the first visit paid by a health visitor during any one pregnancy.

†The "first visit" to a child under 1 year old is the first visit paid by a health visitor of this Local Health Authority after the birth of the child.

‡This heading relates to visits made by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work [as to which see col. (12)].

§"Other cases" should include visits for such purposes as reporting on still-births and infant deaths, infectious disease, care of old people, hospital after-care, etc.

¶This heading relates to visits made by health visitors and tuberculosis visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work.

B. Clinics.

(a) Total number of attendances made by health visitors at local health authority clinic sessions during the year ... 735

(b) Total number of attendances by whole-time tuberculosis visitors at chest clinic sessions during the year ... 48

6. HOME NURSING

(1)	Medical (2)	Surgical (3)	Infectious Diseases (4)	Tuberculosis (5)	Maternal Complications (6)	Others (7)	Totals (8)	Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year (9)	Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year (10)	Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year (11)
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year:—	2589	791	6	157	53	50	3646	1153	364	516
(a) L.H.A. ...										
(b) Vol. Org. under arrangements with the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year:—	90271	19387	70	7540	533	571	118372	54289	3541	30011
(c) L.H.A. ...										
(d) Vol. Org. under arrangements with the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

7. DOMESTIC HELPS

(i) Number of Domestic Help Organisers employed at the end of the year:—

(a) Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(ii) Number of Domestic Helps employed at the end of the year:—

(a) Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
(b) Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

(iii) Number of cases where domestic help was provided during the year:—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	...	...	48
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	18
(c) Chronic sick including aged and infirm	...	...	256
(d) Others	...	...	52

374

8. **DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT END OF YEAR**
Nil.
9. **DAILY MINDERS RECEIVING FEES FROM THE AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, AT END OF YEAR**
(a) Number of Minders ... Nil. (b) Number of Children cared for Nil.
10. **MOTHER AND BABY HOMES—**
(i.e. Homes or hostels for unmarried mothers and their babies)
No homes were provided by the Authority or Voluntary Organisations during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1954.
11. **ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (with special reference to Circular 2866)**
A Social Worker is employed by the Authority for the purpose of Circular 2866.

PART II

MIDWIVES ACT, 1951. RETURN BY LOCAL SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

1. MIDWIVES

NOTE: Midwives engaged in both domiciliary and institutional practice are included in the capacity in which they are mainly employed.

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority at end of year		
	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Total
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	11	—	11
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act 1946	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act:			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise	—	24	24
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	6*	3	9
Totals ...	17	27	44

* Includes 3 Midwives who notified intention to practice as Maternity Nurses.

2. DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES

(1)	Number of Deliveries attended by midwives in the area during the year					
	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery	Doctor present at time of de- livery (either the booked Dr. or another	Doctor not present at time of delivery		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	3	27	189	516	735	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Sec- tion 23 of the National Health Service Act 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1078
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Mid- wives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	35	32	67	86
Totals ...	3	27	224	548	802	1164

NOTE : Where Midwives are engaged in both domiciliary and institutional practice, cases attended by them are separated into domiciliary or institutional.

(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the fourteenth day : 542.

(f) **Breast Feeding.** Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day : 597.

3. MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1951

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a Midwife, whether a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority or not:—

(a) Domiciliary cases:—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service ...	193
(ii) Others ...	52
Total ...	245

(b) Cases in Institutions ... 94

4. ADMINISTRATION OF GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

(1) Institutional Midwives:—

Number of *Institutional* Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:

(a) Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service 20

(b) Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service 1

Total 21

(2) Domiciliary Midwives.

(1)	Number of domiciliary midwives practising in the area at end of year who were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board	Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use at end of year	Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:—		Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:—	
			When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child
(a) Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by Local Health Authority	11	9	160	459	106	241
(b) Domiciliary Midwives employed under Section 23 by voluntary organisations as agents of Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Domiciliary Midwives employed under Section 23 by hospital authorities as agents of Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Domiciliary Midwives in private practice or employed by organisations not acting as agents of Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	9	160	459	106	241

PART III

RETURN OF WORK DONE BY THE AUTHORITY UNDER :

1. NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948 :

		Number registered at end of year.		Number of Children provided for.	
Premises :—					
(a) Factory	—	...	—
(b) Other Nurseries	1	...	8
Daily Minders	—	...	—

2. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES (Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936):

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at end of year	4	7	35	42

PART IV

PREMATURE BIRTHS

NOTES : This section covers live births and still-births of 5½ lbs. or less at birth.
Births in an ambulance or in the street should be listed under the place to which the case is immediately transferred.

1. NUMBER OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED (AS ADJUSTED BY ANY NOTIFICATIONS TRANSFERRED IN OR OUT OF THE AREA)

(a) In hospital	...	...	...	67
(b) At home	...	...	...	33
*(c) In private nursing homes	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	104

2. NUMBER OF PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED (AS ADJUSTED BY ANY NOTIFICATIONS TRANSFERRED IN OR OUT OF THE AREA)

(a) In hospital	...	...	...	11
(b) At home	...	...	...	6
*(c) In private nursing homes	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	17

* "Private nursing homes" includes nursing homes and maternity hospitals and homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where women are confined in the Home.

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS						
	(1) Born in Hospital	Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			(17) Born in hospital	(18) Born at home	(19) Born in nursing home			
		(2) Total	(3) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(4) Survived 28 days	(5) Total	(6) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(7) Survived 28 days	(8) Total	(9) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(10) Survived 28 days	(11) Total	(12) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(13) Survived 28 days				(14) Total	(15) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(16) Survived 28 days
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	5	4	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—			
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	10	1	7	5	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—			
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	17	—	17	4	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—			
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	35	—	35	18	—	16	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	1	—	—			
Totals	67	5	60	28	2	24	5	3	1	4	—	4	—	11	6	—			

†The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.

PART V

STAFF RETURN

NURSING STAFF EMPLOYED AT THE END OF THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY, AND BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND HOSPITALS UNDER ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE AUTHORITY FOR SERVICES UNDER PART III OF THE N.H.S. ACT.

1. HEALTH VISITING, TUBERCULOSIS VISITING,
CLINIC DUTIES, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(1)	Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff (excluding Health Visitor Tutors)			Health Visitors except those in Cols. (8)-(10)			Tuberculosis Visitors†			Other Nurses		
	(2) Whole-time	(3) Part-time	(4) Equiv. Whole-time of (3)	(5) Whole-time†	(6) Part-time	(7) Equiv. Whole-time of (6)	(8) Whole-time	(9) Part-time	(10) Equiv. Whole-time of (9)	(11) Whole-time	(12) Part-time	(13) Equiv. Whole-time of (12)
(a) Local Health Authority ...	—	—	—	17	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Voluntary Organisation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

†This relates to Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work.

2. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

	Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff			Domiciliary Midwives		
	Whole- time*	Part-time*	Equivalent Whole-time of (3)	Whole- time†	Part- time†	Equivalent Whole-time of (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Local Health Authority ...	1 [1]	—	—	11 [3]	—	—
(b) Voluntary Organisation...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) H.M.C. or B.G.	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives are included and shown separately in brackets.

†Midwives approved as teachers are shown separately in brackets.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE NURSING STAFF (EXCLUDING HEALTH VISITOR TUTORS)

Actual number of nurses whose duties in the services in 1, 2 and 3 above are:—

(a) Wholly administrative and supervisory	2
(b) Partly administrative and supervisory	Nil

6. TOTAL STAFF

Actual number of nursing staff represented in the tables 1, 2 and 3 above, including administrative nursing staff but *excluding* students and pupils whose employment in these three services is:—

(a) Whole-time	48
(b) Part-time	7

7. NURSERY STAFF—DAY NURSERIES

Nil.

8. VACANCIES

Number of vacancies for nursing staff at the end of the year (*i.e.* additional staff which the Authority would employ immediately if available) expressed in terms of the equivalent of whole-time staff under each heading:—

(a) Health Visitors	Nil
(b) Tuberculosis Visitors	Nil
(c) Domiciliary Midwives	2
(d) Home Nurses	Nil
(e) Day Nursery Staff (specify grades)	Nil

AMBULANCE SERVICES

(1)		Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1954.	Total number of Journeys during the year.	Total number of patients carried during the year.	Number of accident and other emergency journeys included in col. (3) during the year.	Total mileage during the year.	Number of paid whole-time staff at 31st December, 1954.
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Directly provided Service	Ambulances	7	6,622	16,256	652	51,551	21
	Cars	2	4,423	10,766	157	49,893	
Agency service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cars	—	—	—	—	—	
Supplementary Service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cars	—	—	—	—	—	

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

1. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

	Age at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B)							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
(a) Number of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December, 1954.	494	444	170	28	27	159	12	1334
(b) Number of Children who received a Secondary (Reinforcing) Injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December, 1954.	—	—	—	1	66	1167	5	1239

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of Immunisation AT ANY TIME BEFORE THAT DATE (*i.e.*, at any time since 1st January, 1940).

Age at 31.12.54 <i>i.e.</i> Born in Year ...	Under 1 1954	1-4 1953-1950	5-9 1949-1945	10-14 1944-1940	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1950-1954 ...	89	4,360	5,686	495	10,630
B. 1949 or earlier ...	—	—	2,690	5,770	8,460
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	1,700	6,700	16,100		24,500
Immunity Index 100A/C	5.24	65.07	38.39		43.39

The propaganda campaign — distribution of leaflets and public appeals—was continued throughout the year.

A supply of immunisation products for general practitioners is kept at the Health Department.

2. SMALL POX VACCINATION

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING PERIOD
1ST JANUARY, 1954 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1954

Age at Vaccination ..	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	190	22	17	13	46	288
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	5	5	64	74

NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING PERIOD:—Nil.

MENTAL HEALTH

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

- (a) The Committee dealing with Mental Health is a sub-committee of the Health Committee and the constitution is as follows:—

Chairman: Alderman T. F. Mooney, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Alderman Mrs. M. J. Dunn.

Alderman W. Casey, J.P.

Alderman A. E. Wills, J.P.

Councillor W. E. Gadsby.

Councillor W. C. Huckle.

Dr. Bernard Thomas.

Dr. Wade Thomas.

The Committee meeting bi-monthly commencing in January.

- (b) There are nine persons employed in the Mental Health Service consisting of:—

The Medical Officer of Health.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Two Duly Authorised Officers.

One Female Social Worker employed in connection with welfare and after-care work of mental health.

Staff at Occupation Centre:—

One Qualified Supervisor.

Two Assistant Supervisors.

One Caretaker/Cook.

- (c) Close co-ordination is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board and the Hospital Management Committee. The Medical Officers at St. Cadoc's Mental Hospital are consulted in cases of difficulty.

Liaison is maintained with the Mental Hospitals through the Duly Authorised Officers and the Social Worker, the latter having performed similar duties for many years.

Supervision of patients on trial and on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives, is carried out by the members of Mental Health Service Staff and frequently work in connection with the Mental Hospital is undertaken by these Officers at the request of the Medical Superintendent.

- (d) There are no duties delegated to Voluntary Organisations.

- (e) Both the Duly Authorised Officers (who were previously engaged in the Social Welfare Department) were on appointment referred to St. Cadoc's Mental Hospital for a preliminary course of training before undertaking their duties. It is proposed to allow students in training for Mental Health work to attend the Occupation Centre for instruction.

Arrangements are being made in conjunction with the National Association for Mental Health for receiving such students during the coming year.

2. WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

- (a) UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946;
PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

In this connection the emphasis has very definitely been upon Welfare work; not only in the field of after-care, but frequently in the initial stages when a complaint is first received.

As the Mental Health Service has become more established, it has been confronted with a variety of Social problems hitherto uncatered for. It has been found essential to work in the closest collaboration with the Police, N.S.P.C.C. Probation Officers, Ministry of Pensions, Ministry of Labour and the Mental Health Services of other Local Authorities. The good offices of all Welfare Organisations are constantly enlisted in the same cause.

Visits totalling 1,511 have been made under this heading.

Personal contact with the patient, his family and his affairs has proved one of the greatest factors.

- (b) UNDER THE LUNACY ACT AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930,
BY DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS

The policy of avoiding certification whenever possible has been adhered to; of 133 cases of persons alleged to be of unsound mind, 30 have been certified, and a large proportion have been admitted as voluntary patients. The remainder have been dealt with according to the circumstances of the case.

Matters pertaining to receiverships, pensions and statutory benefits were also dealt with, and arrangements made for the safe custody of patients' personal effects.

- (c) UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913-1938

The Duly Authorised Officers also undertake, as part of their duties, the visiting of Mental Defectives. During the year 368 visits were made. Frequently it has been found possible to benefit their lot by invoking help, or special consideration, from the Services enumerated in paragraph (a).

(i) ASCERTAINMENT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES AWAITING VACANCIES IN INSTITUTIONS AT END OF YEAR

The total number of defectives ascertained to be subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts is 213, provided for as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions ...	40	38	78
On Licence from Institutions ...	—	—	—
Placed under Guardianship ...	2	4	6
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	56	73	129

Eighteen new cases were dealt with during the year in the following manner :—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions ...	—	—	—
Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	8	10	18

At the end of the year 10 defectives (2 males and 8 females) were awaiting vacancies in Institutions.

(ii) GUARDIANSHIP AND SUPERVISION

There are 6 defectives under guardianship of whom 5 are residing in the area and 1 outside. The case outside the area, was originally placed through the Provisional National Council for Mental Health.

All defectives under guardianship residing in the area are under the supervision of the Supervisor of the Occupation Centre, who also supervises defectives attending the Centre. Other defectives are under the supervision of the Duty Authorised Officers and Female Social Worker.

(iii) TRAINING

The following are particulars relating to the attendance of patients at the Occupation Centre :—

Number of sessions on which Centre was opened ...	397
Number of patients on register on 1st January, 1954 ...	45
Number of patients on register on 31st December, 1954 ...	42
Total attendances during year ...	14,192
Average attendance ...	35

During the year the Council took action in two instances under this Section. The cases (both females) were as follows:—

The Order was applied for on grounds of person being aged, infirm and living amid insanitary conditions. Woman transferred to St. Cadoc's Hospital, Caerleon, as a certified mental patient on 28th July, 1954.

The Order was applied for on the ground of the person being aged, infirm and unable to devote herself, and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. Woman took her discharge from Part III Accommodation on 2.4.54 and returned home under supervision of Health and Welfare Services.

1. The number of persons on the Register at 31st December, 1954 was :—

Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
Partially Sighted			...	...	...	...	...	46
								<hr/> 267

Certified Blind	21
Certified Partially Sighted			19
Not Certified	5
							<hr/> 45

3. A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Form B.D.8. recommends:				
(a) No Treatment ...	9	1	—	17
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	8	2	—	3
(ii) No. of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	—	—	2
Reason for no treatment ...	1 Dead. 2 Poor Health. 1 Unwilling. 3 Recommended for surgical later.	2 Dead.	—	1 Poor Health.

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

There were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

A. EPILEPTICS

Since the Welfare Department started to compile a Register of Handicapped Persons early in 1954, thirty-six persons suffering from Epilepsy have been brought to the notice of the Department and their names have been included in the Register.

The majority made their own applications, but some of the younger ones were notified to the Department by the Chief Education Officer. Most are also registered with the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. Of the thirty-six, twenty-seven are males and nine are females.

Degree of Epilepsy

Twenty-four of those registered are suffering from Grand Mal and twelve from Petit Mal.

Distribution according to age

	0-15	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	Over 65	Total
Grand Mal. ...	1	10	6	5	2	0	24
Petit Mal. ...	2	6	2	2	0	0	<u>12</u>
							<u>36</u>

The majority are either married with homes of their own, or single and living with their parents, but two are receiving treatment at St. Cadoc's Hospital, Caerleon, one (of school age) is maintained at an Epileptic Colony by the Education Committee, and three adults are maintained at Colonies at the expense of the Welfare Committee.

Employment

This is a matter in which many epileptics have difficulties. The employment position of the thirty-six epileptics registered, is as follows:

	A. Of School Age.	B. In suitable Employ- ment.	C. At present in employment which is likely to be irregular or temporary.	D. Un- employed.	E. Adults in Colonies or Hospitals	Total
Petit Mal. ...	2	7	1	2	0	12
Grand Mal. ...	1	7	2	9	5	<u>24</u>
						<u>36</u>

Services rendered by the Welfare Department

Although thirty-six epileptics are registered with the Welfare Department, registration is purely voluntary and it is possible that some have not disclosed their names to the Department.

Those registered will be visited in their own homes as often as possible. Some, particularly those engaged in permanent employment appear to require no help or advice from the Welfare Department except an occasional visit, but others have been given advice on personal problems and have been told of the services provided by other voluntary and statutory organisations.

Unfortunately, employment is difficult for some epileptics. Because of the nature of their disability they have difficulty in obtaining and keeping suitable employment, although the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour does everything in his power to help them in finding employment.

There are a few who will probably never be capable of keeping employment under ordinary industrial conditions and for them, employment in a "sheltered" workshop seems to be the solution. Unfortunately there are no facilities of this kind in the Borough, the nearest Remploi Factory being situated about 15 miles away.

Four epileptics who are unemployed and who are probably unfit for any type of employment, have been included in the British Red Cross Society's Occupational Handicraft Classes, held at the Red Cross Hall. One epileptic is also receiving handicraft materials for occupation in his own home.

It is hoped to extend these facilities, and the group of epileptics unfit for employment should benefit.

B. SPASTICS

So far only five spastics have been registered as handicapped persons by the Welfare Department. Three are males and two are females. Two are between the ages of 16 and 30 years, two between 30 and 40, and one between 40 and 50. One is married and has his own home and the others are single and living with their parents.

One is of normal intelligence and is at work, and the other four are considerably retarded mentally and appear to be quite unfit for any kind of employment.

The four are visited regularly in order to ensure that they are making use of all the services which are likely to be of use to them. They are participating in all the activities provided by the Red Cross for the disabled.

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,357; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,149. This afforded a death-rate 10.98, compared with 10.32 in 1953, 11.05 in 1952, 12.29 in 1951, 11.19 in 1950, 10.98 in 1949, 10.98 in 1930 and 12.41 in 1920. The average for the last five years was 11.17 and for the past 10 years, 11.68.

The death-rate in England and Wales for 1954 was 11.3.

362 deaths, or 31.5 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely St. Woolos Hospital, 167; Royal Gwent Hospital,

125; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 10; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 60. In addition, 305 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely at the Royal Gwent Hospital 142; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 6; St. Woolos Hospital, 128; Public Works and Places, 7; and in Private Institutions, etc., 22. The proportion of deaths in Public Institutions was lower than in 1953, when it was 36.6 per cent.; but the proportions of such deaths have increased considerably of recent years. In 1925 it was only 24.3, and in 1915, 22.0 per cent. This indicates that the public are coming to rely more and more on Hospitals in cases of serious illness.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 51 or 4.4 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 704 deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards) or 70.0 per cent. of all the deaths.

The increase in the proportion of the total deaths that were over 65 years of age and the decrease in the proportion that were under 5 years of age which have been such marked features in the mortal statistics in recent years are still evident, as the following figures show :—

Percentage of Total Deaths				
		Under 5 years of age.		65 years & over.
1900	...	45.21	...	15.63
1910	...	34.38	...	21.62
1920	...	26.99	...	23.80
1930	...	12.86	...	36.89
1940	...	12.94	...	46.00
1950	...	6.70	...	60.80
1951	...	5.20	...	61.60
1952	...	5.90	...	62.00
1953	...	6.40	...	60.50
1954	...	4.45	...	70.00

HEART DISEASES, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths, namely, 368, a rate of 3.58 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 2.94). It is noteworthy that 264 of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

CANCER—220 deaths occurred with a death-rate of 2.103 per 1,000 compared with a rate of 1.767 per 1,00 of the previous five years. The 1954 rate was higher by 0.33 per 1,000 than for 1953 and 0.336 per 1,000 above the last five-yearly average. The disease was more fatal in males—120 deaths, the deaths of females number 100. The sites most commonly affected in males were the lungs and mediastina, and in females the breast. The steady increase in the mortality from this disease in Newport (as with the rest of the country generally) will be seen from the following figures :—

Average Death-rate (per 1,000 living) in five yearly periods.

1915—1919	...	...	...	.841
1920—1924	...	...	...	.977
1925—1929	...	...	...	1.256
1930—1934	...	...	...	1.302
1935—1939	...	...	...	1.597
1940—1944	...	...	...	1.601
1945—1949	...	...	...	1.754
1950—1954	...	...	...	1.767

The crude death-rate in England and Wales from this disease during 1954 was 2.035 per 1,000 of the population.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis) caused 120 deaths—a death-rate of 1.149. Of these 37 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 83 to Bronchitis, etc. The death-rate of 1.149 is lower than the average rate of 1.329 for the past five years.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 36, or 3.1 per cent. of the total deaths. 6 of these were due to suicide, and 1 homicide.

Inquests were held in 50 instances, or 4.4 per cent. of the total deaths. 83 (7.2 per cent.) of the deaths were certified by the Coroner after postmortem examination.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic nature numbered 32 compared with 49 in 1953, and an annual average for the past five years of 76 deaths. The Zymotic death-rate was 0.31 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past five years was 0.72. These diseases accounted for 2.8 per cent. of the total deaths. The 32 deaths were caused by the following diseases: Tuberculosis, 17 (lungs 15, other forms 2); Influenza, 3; Zymotic Diarrhoea, 5; Meningococcal Infection, 2; Septicaemia, 2; Whooping Cough, 1; Puerperal Fever, 1; and other Infective and Parasitic Diseases, 1.

Tuberculosis and Influenza together were responsible for 62.5 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The following figures show the remarkable reduction that has taken place in the number of deaths from Zymotic or Preventable Diseases during the past 50 years in Newport:—

Five Yearly Periods	Yearly Average Death-rate
1896—1900	... 4.79
1906—1910	... 3.36
1916—1920	... 3.27
1926—1930	... 2.23
1936—1940	... 1.54
1946—1950	... 1.14
1949—1953	... 0.72

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES—DEATH RATE, .048.

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis were 5. The deaths included in this category are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison, the death-rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births for a number of years are given.

The figures for quinquennial periods and recent single years being :—

Period	Rate per 1,000 births
1911—1915	... 21.81
1916—1920	... 8.87
1921—1925	... 7.52
1926—1930	... 6.18
1930—1934	... 4.67
1935—1939	... 5.08
1940—1944	... 4.84
1945—1949	... 8.75
1950	... 2.10
1951	... 2.20
1952	... 2.80
1953	... 1.10
1954	... 3.10

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates considerably from year to year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS

Table 7 shows the number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough and particular non-notifiable infectious diseases (namely, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and also Scabies, Impetigo, etc.) coming to the knowledge of the Department, and the Schools affected. By arrangement with the Education Authority—an arrangement which has been in operation for many years—the Education Welfare Officers report direct to the Medical Officer of Health all such cases coming to their knowledge. By these means early and surprisingly accurate information is obtained of the existence and extent of these diseases. Early information of suspected cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is also obtained and close co-operation with the School Clinic completes the circle and ensures prompt measures being taken.

Further measures are taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases in Schools such as (1) Routine Swabbing of school contacts with cases notified as Diphtheria and of the whole class when more than one case occurs; (2) the disinfection of school premises when necessary; (4) Immunisation of children against Diphtheria.

CHICKEN POX

During the year 434 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 539 in 1953, 629 in 1952, 663 in 1951, 580 in 1950, and 215 in 1949. 366 of the cases were among school children and 67 among children under school age. 1 case was adult. The schools affected will be seen in Table 7. The rules for exclusion from schools laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

MUMPS

108 cases were reported during the year, compared with 335 in 1953, 389 in 1952, 235 in 1951, 188 in 1950 and 379 in 1949.

SCABIES

The number of cases coming to the knowledge of the Department during 1954 was 14 compared with 20 in 1953, 28 in 1952, 42 in 1951, 45 in 1950, and 91 in 1949. Of the 14 cases, 6 were in the senior section of the schools (2 boys and 4 girls) and 8 were in the Infants Departments. Facilities are provided at the School Clinic for the treatment of school children and 14 cases were dealt with there during the year. All notified cases were visited at their homes by a Health Visitor to advise the parents or guardians; they were followed up until cured. For cases that are persistently neglected in their own homes, whether adults or children, facilities are available for their treatment at St. Woolos Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS

The diseases now notifiable are Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious), Cholera, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Malaria, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Para-typhoid Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Plague, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-paralytic), Puerperal Pyrexia, Relapsing Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Tuberculosis, Typhus Fever and Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications received from doctors during 1954 was 735, compared with 1,912 in 1953, 2,017 in 1952, 2,191 in 1951, 2,086 in 1950 and 1,599 in 1949.

VISITS AND DISINFECTION

No fewer than 7,219 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Health Visiting Staff. Apart from disinfestation, 853 houses (2,614 rooms) were disinfected. 1,172 articles were removed for steam disinfection.

660 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains: 164 verminous houses (452 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department or under the supervision of, and with materials supplied by the Department.

WHOOPING COUGH (Death-rate 0.010)

482 cases of this disease were discovered or notified; of these 308 cases were notified by doctors. The disease was less prevalent than during the previous year, when 662 cases were recorded. The yearly average for the previous five years, was 557 cases. 283 of the cases were under school age and 170 were in the infants' department of the schools. There was 1 death.

MEASLES (Death-rate nil)

22 cases were recorded, of which 16 were notified by doctors, compared with 1,365 during the previous year. This gives a case-rate of .210 per 1,000 of the population. The yearly average number of cases for the five-yearly period 1949-1953 was 1,257 (case-rate 11.9). Of the 22 recorded cases 10 were under school age and 12 were school children (10 in infants departments). There were no deaths.

GERMAN MEASLES

Although this is not a notifiable disease, all such cases discovered among school children are reported by the Education Welfare Officers. 15 cases were reported during the year.

SCARLET FEVER (Death-rate, nil)

The incidence of this disease decreased during 1954, 96 cases being notified compared with 167 in 1953, 111 in 1952, 195 in 1951, 258 in 1950, and 442 in 1949.

The Ward with the highest case-rate was Maindee 2.794, whilst Alexandra had the lowest, nil.

The disease was of a mild type and no deaths occurred, in fact there has not been a death from Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1938.

77 or 80.2 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were home-nursed at the parents' special request, and the Department satisfied themselves that the home circumstances were favourable for proper isolation and treatment.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death-rate, nil)

No cases have been notified for the third year in succession. In 1951 there were 2 cases; in 1950, 7 cases, and in 1949, 5 cases.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death-rate, nil)

(Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included)

21 notifications were received during the year. 17 of these cases were admitted to hospital.

The annual average number of cases of these diseases notified during the previous five years was 2.6.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of other Infectious Diseases received during the year were:—

Dysentery	...	...	...	...	102 cases
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	7 "
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	4 "
Pneumonia—Influenzal	...	...	...	13	
Acute Primary	...	...	...	32	
				—	45 "
Poliomyelitis, Acute	...	...	...	...	4 "
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1 "

TUBERCULOSIS

[Death-rate—All Forms, 0.162 (Lungs 0.143, Other Forms 0.019)]

The figures given below show the death-rates from Pulmonary, Non-Pulmonary and "All Forms" of Tuberculosis in Newport and in England and Wales for the year 1954 and for a series of past years for comparison. It will be seen that the 1954 rates for Newport for "Pulmonary," "Non-Pulmonary" and "All Forms" of Tuberculosis were lower than in 1953.

Tuberculosis Death-rates (per 1,000 of Population)

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	ALL FORMS		
	NEWPORT		Newport	England & Wales	Wales & Mon'shire
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...	...
1933-37	0.862	0.136	0.998	...	...
1938-42	0.792	0.062	0.854	...	...
1943-47	0.772	0.109	0.881	...	...
1948	0.564	0.057	0.621	0.51	0.63
1949	0.680	0.038	0.718	0.45	0.61
1950	0.438	0.046	0.484	0.36	0.47
1951	0.410	0.038	0.448	0.31	0.42
1952	0.219	0.037	0.256	0.24	0.31
1953	0.257	0.038	0.295	0.20	0.28
1954	0.143	0.019	0.162	0.19	0.26

NOTIFICATIONS

The following table shows the number of fresh cases notified each year for the past ten years :—

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
1945	151	31	182
1946	120	33	153
1947	131	35	166
1948	114	22	136
1949	149	25	174
1950	129	26	155
1951	126	12	138
1952	132	18	150
1953	94	11	105
1954	117	12	129

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1954
at various age groups.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—	13	23	...	4	...	1	...	...
25—	13	12	1	...	3	2	...	1
35—	11	2	1	1	1	...	1	...
45—	14	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
55—	9	2	1	1	4	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total	71	46	4	8	12	3	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS

Of the 117 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1954, 110 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 94.0 per cent., compared with 87.2 per cent. in 1953, 95.5 per cent. in 1952, 84.13 per cent. in 1951, 88.37 per cent. in 1950 and 76.5 per cent. in 1949.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Of the 12 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, 12 or 100.0 per cent. were alive in Newport at the end of the year. This compares with 81.8 per cent. in 1953, 83.3 per cent. in 1952, 75.0 per cent. in 1951, 84.6 per cent. in 1950 and 84.0 per cent. in 1949.

As to notification received after the death of the patient in 1954 the percentage was nil; in 1953, 2.9 per cent.; in 1952, 0.67 per cent.; in 1951, 3.6 per cent.; in 1950, 1.9 per cent.; and in 1949, 4.6 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS—ALL FORMS

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the Health Department at the end of the year was:—

		Males		Females		Total
Pulmonary	...	534	...	426	...	960
Non-Pulmonary	...	54	...	69	...	123
All Forms	...	588	...	495	...	1,083

During each of the previous five years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was: 1953, 1,072; 1952, 1,182; 1951, 1,139; 1950, 1,106 and 1949, 1,087.

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals of Both
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
In-door Occupations ...	21	35	1	7	64
Out-door Occupations .	16	1	1	...	18
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door ...	22	3	...	...	25
School Children ...	7	6	1	...	14
Under School Age ...	4	...	...	...	4
No Occupation ...	1	1	1	1	4
Total ...	71	46	4	8	117

The Returns of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board (Tuberculosis Division) show the number of admissions of tuberculosis patients to Institutions for the County Borough during the year:—

Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
200	6	206

compared with 186 Pulmonary and 13 Non-Pulmonary in 1953.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

A scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination was initiated during 1950 in conjunction with the Chest Physician. One session each week is now allotted. The individuals vaccinated were, in the main, contacts of tuberculosis or persons who would benefit from such vaccination.

(a) *Contact Scheme (Circular 72/49)*

The figures in age groups for the Year 1954, are:—

			Males		Females		Totals
0— 5 years	...	...	26	...	21	...	47
5—10 „	...	...	6	...	7	...	13
10—15 „	...	...	3	...	3	...	6
15—25 „	...	...	3	...	32	...	35
Over 25 „	...	...	—	...	2	...	2
All ages	...	...	38	...	65	...	103

(b) *School Children (Circular 22/53)*: Nil.

It was found impossible to undertake any vaccinations of School Children during 1954, owing to changes in the Medical Staff, but it is hoped to have the scheme fully operating during 1955.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Arrangements have been made in different parts of the country to examine by means of mass radiography, groups of office, shop and factory workers, also school children and members of the general population, for signs of tuberculosis and other chest abnormalities. In Wales, this work is undertaken by the Mass Radiography Service of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

Surveys of various Industrial concerns, were carried out at Newport during 1954, when 5,971 persons were examined. One definite pulmonary tuberculosis case was discovered and 75 persons were referred for further observation. 186 persons were found to be suffering from other abnormalities.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

I am indebted to Dr. M. I. Jackson, Chest Physician, for the following information.

It is again to be noted that the mortality rate is kept low under the present method of treatment but the incidence rate is not correspondingly reduced. Therefore, the morbidity figures do not give us a true picture of the tuberculosis problem in a community and in estimating tuberculosis rates a further basis and other factors should be considered.

The incident rate or morbidity figures can be based on varying factors:—

1. Keeness on notification. There is still some slackness among hospital staff in this respect.
2. The advisability or otherwise of notifying pleural effusions and active primary lesions. This is a practice in Newport but in several parts of the country it is not so and therefore the figures are misleading.

The present day methods of treatment with chemotherapy presents further problems. The chronic case, which in spite of treatment, has a persistent positive sputum, provides a form of infection and should be given greater and added supervision from the public health point of view. A review of these cases is being carried out with emphasis on treatment with close supervision from the preventive side.

In 1954, 463 contacts were examined. Of these 8 were diagnosed as respiratory tuberculosis.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY

The Town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The Mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

MORTUARY STATISTICS

		Average previous 10 years		1953		1954
Bodies removed to Mortuary	...	76.1	...	94	...	97
Number of Post-Mortems	...	65.6	...	82	...	86
Inquests re above	...	27.1	...	26	...	15

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS

The following is a report on samples submitted to Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst, for examination:—

During the year 1954, 514 samples were examined, details of which are as follows. Of these, 228 were informal trial samples.

MILK.—Of the 225 samples of milk for sale to the public 216 were found on analysis to conform to the requirements of the “Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939,” but the remaining 9 samples failed to reach the required standard (4.0 per cent. of such Milk samples analysed).

53 informal samples of milk not on sale to the public were also examined, 7 of which did not reach the required standard.

Classified in the usual manner, the following details show the composition of the milk samples:—

According to Content of Fat—

Under 3 p.c.	3-3.49 p.c.	3.5-3.99 p.c.	4-4.49 p.c.	4.5 p.c. & over
2	119	136	17	4

According to Content of Solids not Fat—

Under 8.5 p.c.	8.5-8.69 p.c.	8.7-8.89 p.c.	8.9-9.09 p.c.	9.1 p.c. & over
15	123	126	10	4

The Average Composition was:—

Fat 3.55 p.c. Solids not Fat 8.66 p.c. TOTAL SOLIDS 12.21 p.c.

which is quite satisfactory and above the minimum required by the Regulations. Each sample has been examined for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter, which were found to be absent in each case.

Each of the 9 samples of milk for sale to the public which did not conform to the requirements of the “Sale of Milk Regulations 1939,” was deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 0.59; 0.59; 1.17; 1.17; 1.18; 1.77; 1.42; 2.35; and 2.35 per cent respectively. The analyst reported that 7 of the samples were genuine milk of abnormal composition and therefore legal proceedings were not instituted. The two remaining samples each contained approximately 0.5% added water; as a result of investigations made it was decided not to institute legal proceedings, having regard to the special circumstances in each case.

The remaining 236 samples examined during the course of the year comprised a large variety of foods, beverages, medicinal preparations and 3 milk bottles. 15 of these samples were adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst, namely: milk bottles (3); sausage (9); icecream (3).

Of the 514 samples examined 21 were reported as having been “adulterated”—4.1% of the samples examined by the Public Analyst. In addition, the Analyst reported that whilst the following 18 samples could not be classified as “adulterated” they were “unsatisfactory”: Beef & Vegetable Broth; Meat Soup; Corned Beef in Cereal; Horseradish Cream; Chocolate Powder; Rice Gelatine; Pineapple Juice and Milk (10).

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN, WITH RESULTS

(A) INFORMAL

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
MILK PRODUCTS—59		
Evaporated Milk	2	Genuine.
Butter	4	"
Milk	53	4 Adulterated, viz:— 1 sample 13.0% deficient in fat; 3 samples 1.17%, 5.88% and 4.70% deficient in solids not fat. 3 samples of abnormal composition.
POTTED MEAT, FISH, ETC.—12		
Beef & Vegetable Broth...	1	Contained 0.14% iron and 70 p.p.m. tin. Unsafe.
Meat Soup	2	1 slightly rancid. Contained 0.25% iron and 30 p.p.m. tin. Potentially unsafe. Other sample genuine.
Tinned Carrots	1	Genuine.
Beans in Tomato Sauce ...	1	"
Corned Beef in Cereal ...	1	Free from poisonous metals. Slight decomposition and rancidity.
Chicken Paste	1	Genuine.
Fish Paste	2	"
Pate de Foie Truffe ...	1	"
Paste	1	"
Minced Chicken	1	"
SPICES AND CONDIMENTS—4		
Horseradish Cream	1	Sample comprised 3 jars, of which the contents of 2 were unsightly because of reaction between con- tents and metal lids.
White Pepper	2	Genuine.
Savoury Stuffing	1	"
BEVERAGES—4		
Tea	3	"
Chocolate Powder	1	" Musty " odour which may dis- appear on warming—unsaleable.
PUDDING STUFFS—7		
Sponge Mixture	2	Genuine.
Pudding Mixture	1	"

(A) INFORMAL—continued

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
PUDDING STUFFS—7 (contd.)		
Rice	1	Small quantity and contained insect larvæ.
Flour	1	Genuine.
Cornflour	1	„
Cake Mixture	1	„
SUNDRIES, ETC.—67		
Pork Sausage	23	Based on a 65% meat standard. 8 samples were adulterated being deficient in meat to the extent of 23.0%, 15.0%, 33.0%, 33.0%, 21.0%, 9.0%, 16.5% and 9.6%. Remaining samples genuine.
Beef Sausage	11	Genuine.
Lemon Curd	1	„
Gelatine	1	Essentially gelatine, but sugar, citric acid, flavouring and colouring present. Possibly mixed with jelly crystals accidentally. Fit for human consumption, but not pure gelatine.
Pineapple Juice	1	Juice contained iron and iron flakes in tin. Unsaleable.
Fruit Cocktail	1	Genuine.
Peas	1	„
Margarine	8	„
Essence of Rennett	1	„
Lollipops	1	„
Jam	3	„
Butterscotch	1	„
Jelly	1	„
Suet	1	„
Mixed Fruit	1	„
Mincemeat	1	„
Sandwich Spread	2	„
Salad Cream	1	„
Grapefruit in Syrup	1	„
Icing Sugar	1	„
Minced Meat	1	„
Fruit Salad	1	„

(A) INFORMAL—continued

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
ICECREAM, ETC.— Icecream	49	2 samples adulterated being deficient in fat to the extent of 2.0% and 10.0% respectively. Remainder genuine. Genuine.
Iced Lollies	29	
Total	228	

(B) FORMAL

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
Milk	225	223 Genuine, 2 Adulterated. Genuine.
Beer	13	
Whisky	6	"
Rum	2	
Gin	2	"
Brandy	3	
Jelly	3	"
Tomato Ketchup	3	
Mustard	4	"
Milk Bottles	3	
Pork Sausage	11	10 Genuine, 1 Adulterated. Genuine.
Beef Sausage	5	
Shredded Suet	1	"
Fish Cakes	1	
Jam	1	"
Sugar	1	
Butter	1	"
Icecream	1	

Grand Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Number of Samples taken ...	286	228	514
Number Genuine	279	217	*496
Number Adulterated	7	14	21
Percentage Adulterated	2.4	6.1	4.1

*Includes 7 formal and 3 informal samples of milk which whilst not conforming to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939," were considered to be "abnormal" in composition.

Results of the Analysis of 278 samples of milk :—

Article Submitted for Analysis	Result of Analysis, showing whether the Sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what was the nature and extent of the Adulteration	Observations
262 MILK	Conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939."	
Milk No. 4	2.35% Deficient in Solids not Fat.	Analyst of the opinion that milk was of abnormal composition—no proceedings.
" 19	1.17% "	
" 22	10.00% Deficient in Fat.	
" 26	2.35% Deficient in Solids not Fat.	
" 40	2.35% "	
" 44	3.50% "	
" 60	1.17% "	
" 87	1.18% "	
" 88	0.59% "	
" 92	0.59% "	
" 8	1.42% Deficient in Solids not Fat and contained approximately 0.5% Added Water.	Investigations revealed special circumstances—no proceedings.
" 20	1.77% Deficient in Solids not Fat and contained approximately 0.5% Added Water.	
" 23	13.00% Deficient in Fat.	Informal samples; subsequent formal samples proved genuine—no proceedings.
" 106	1.17% Deficient in Solids not Fat.	
" 107	5.88% "	
" 108	4.70% "	

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF LAW

(A) BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
27.5.54	Pork Sausage	68	Deficient in meat content to the extent of 35.0% based on a 65% meat (pork) standard.	Case taken under Section 3 (selling pork sausage not of the substance demanded). Fined £5.

(B) OTHER THAN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
4.5.54	Icecream	C45	Contained only 4.10% Fat (18.0% Deficient in Fat, thereby contravening the Food Standards (Icecream) Order, 1953).	Fined £2.

(C) OFFENCES NOT PROSECUTED

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
29.1.54	Pork Sausage	5	23.0% Deficient in Meat	Informal samples—subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.
29.1.54	"	7	15.0% "	
25.2.54	"	25	33.0% "	
16.3.54	"	33	21.0% "	
25.3.54	"	37	9.0% "	
14.4.54	"	46	16.5% "	
25.8.54	"	107	9.6% "	
16.3.54	Pork Sausage	29	33.0% Deficient in Meat	Informal sample. Formal sample No. 68 also deficient in meat and proceedings instituted.
28.3.54	Milk Bottle	43	Bottles not properly cleansed before filling. Contravention of Article 26 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949/1954.	Referred to the Authorities in whose area the milk was bottled.
30.3.54	"	43A		
11.5.54	"	58		
28.4.54	Icecream	C40	2.0% Deficient in Fat.	Informal samples. Formal samples taken — 1 genuine, 1 adulterated (C45 above).
29.4.54	"	C45	10.0% "	

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER 1954

This Order which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, included Newport in Area No. 7 and makes compulsory the use of special designations for retail sales of milk within the Borough.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

As will be seen from the following table, 279 samples of Designated milks have been submitted for examination. 23 were found to be "unsatisfactory." In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination; improvements generally followed.

All unsatisfactory samples of Raw "Designated" Milk were referred to the Monmouthshire Agricultural Executive Committee for attention.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Result of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	23	23	—
Pasteurised	130	122	8
Accredited	16	13	3
Tuberculin Tested	64	54	10
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	46	44	2
	279	256	23

MILK EXAMINED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

48 samples of Milk were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. These samples yielded negative results to tuberculosis upon post mortem examination.

In addition to the above, all samples of "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination are subjected to the guinea pig inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1947 AND 1952

293 samples were examined during the year. Of these 288 were regarded as satisfactory; but 5 reduced the methylene blue in 2 hours or less.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) ORDER, 1953

50 samples were taken during the year. 1 formal and 2 informal samples were deficient in fat to the extent of 18.0%, 10.0% and 2.0% respectively. The remaining samples were satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION

9,153 inspections and visits have been made to some 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale. It was necessary to serve 2 notices (butchers 1, provision shops and stores 1) regarding unsatisfactory conditions.

FOOD POISONING

18 cases of food poisoning were notified during 1954. This figure was made up of 4 outbreaks of 5, 4, 3 and 2 cases respectively and 4 single cases. There were no deaths.

Salmonella typhi-murium was isolated from 11 patients (the outbreak of 5 cases and 2 cases and 4 single cases) and salmonella St. Paul was isolated from 7 patients (the outbreaks of 4 cases and 3 cases).

In one single case the suspected food was bread, and in another single case the suspected food was a cream bun. The source of infection was not discovered in the other cases.

SHELL FISH

There are no shell fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1954 was 56,881 including 4,698 beasts, 2,929 calves, 10,524 pigs, 38,730 sheep and lambs, compared with an average of 31,450 for the five years 1910-14, 36,851 for the years 1948-1952 and with 42,492 for the year 1953.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

53,213 Pigs were slaughtered at the new bacon factory situated at Maesglas.

CONDEMNED FOODS

170,932 lbs.—over 70 tons— of various foods were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of meat, of which 154,107 lbs. were condemned. The remainder included: Fish, 1,923 lbs.; tinned foods, 14,139 lbs.; and various 763 lbs.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Apart from assisting in various National Movements, when a large amount of valuable information is disseminated through the medium of the Press, a considerable amount of specialised Educational and Propaganda work has continued to be done locally.

An annual contribution is made to the Central Council for Health Education, whereby the services of that organisation are available and are utilised.

1,000 copies of the monthly journal “Better Health” have been distributed each month—chiefly to Schools, Doctors’ and Dentists’ surgeries, and Hairdressers’ saloons.

Throughout the year pamphlets on various health subjects, such as “Hints to Expectant Mothers,” “How to Rear a Baby” and “Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 Years,” have been left at homes, wherever required, by the Health Visitors during their routine visits. Over 11,500 leaflets on “Diphtheria Immunisation,” “Vaccination,” “Tuberculosis,” “Infantile Paralysis,” “Influenza,” “Measles,” “Whooping Cough,” “Venereal Diseases,” etc., were also distributed. Three Empire Marketing Board’s poster frames have been kept posted with a change of posters on health subjects each month and suitable health literature has been available at the Public Libraries for reference and on loan. Special activities were undertaken in connection with the Ministry of Food Propaganda, their posters having been widely displayed at the Clinics and Centres, and on other official buildings.

Exhibition stands are displayed in the Entrance Halls of the Civic Centre and Health Department. The topic is changed periodically and suitable literature placed on the stands for the use of the general public.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Guild, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department, for the following information.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION

						Capacity Million Gallons
Ynysyfro	...	...	...	...	...	71
Ynysyfro Subsiding	...	...	...	...	...	35
Pantyreos	...	...	...	...	...	145
Wentwood	...	...	...	...	..	410
Talybont	...	...	...	...	...	2,568
Total						<u>3,229</u>

The extensions of mains for the year was 7.29 miles.

The water supply throughout the area was satisfactory both in respect of quality and quantity.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses were made periodically on all the sources of supply and supplies from each treatment plant. Typical results from filtered water analyses are given herewith and the tests showed that a high standard of purity was maintained.

The Talybont water was treated to obviate any risk of plumbo-solvency, by lime treatment at the Purification Plant. Regular tests are carried out at the plant to ensure that the correct dosage is applied and periodical tests carried out on the treated water, to ensure that the treatment is satisfactory.

There is nothing to report in respect of any form of contamination.

The number of dwelling-houses supplied from public water mains:—

(a) Direct to houses (including outside areas)	...	...	29,914
(b) By means of standpipes	...	...	None
Population served (including outside areas)	...	...	121,000

EXAMINATION OF FILTERED WATERS
(expressed in parts per million)

	Wentwood	Talybont	Pantyreos	Ynysyfro
Total Solids	117	62	173	166
Suspended Matter	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine as Chloride	10	8	10	14
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ...	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Nitrites	less than 0.001	0.002	less than 0.001	absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.005
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.82	0.29	0.90	1.23
Total Hardness as Calcium Carbonate	73	34	109	124
Temporary Hardness do. ...	47	21	84	77
Permanent Hardness do. ...	26	13	25	47
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	7.1	8.5	7.3	7.7
Colour	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless
Organisms grown on Agar p.ml. in 48 hours at 37° C. ...	2	2	9	1
Organisms grown on Agar p.ml. in 72 hours at 22° C. ...	2	1	2	Nil
Coliform Organisms Count per per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Faecal Coli Count per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are three such places in Newport:—

THE TWO CORPORATION BATHS.—The Baths on Stow Hill consist of two swimming baths each of 55,000 gallons capacity. The Swimming Baths at Maindee also consist of two swimming baths—

one large and one small—having a total capacity of 230,000 gallons. The water at both Maindee and Stow Hill Public Baths is purified by a rapid pressure filter system in which an alkali and Sulphate of Alumina are added according to the bathing load. At Maindee there are precleansing showers whilst at Stow Hill, showers and foot-baths are provided for all patrons before entering the bath.

The water is kept in a satisfactory condition by modern filtration plants, having a complete turnover every 4 hours which by the addition of chemicals, removes all organic and solid impurities from the water when passing over the sand beds, and before the return of the water in the bath, it is aerated by the passage of air through the water to remove any odours, heated, and an injection of chlorine gas to residual of 1.5 to 2 parts per million to obtain complete sterility.

It will thus be seen that every endeavour is made to keep to the requirements of the Ministry of Health. In addition to the Swimming Baths there are at the Stow Hill premises 10 Slipper Baths, 4 Foam Baths and the necessary equipment for treatment by Ultra-Violet Rays, and at the Maindee premises 8 Slipper Baths.

ALLT-YR-YN PARK SWIMMING POOL is an open-air swimming bath of 200,000 gallons capacity. A Paterson's Plant for filtration and chlorination has been installed; it deals with 30,000 gallons of water per hour and the water is clarified, cleansed and chlorinated. Fresh water, which is obtained from local springs, is added daily to the Bath. The water is completely changed every month.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

291 persons have been medically examined during the year, involving 316 examinations and medical reports. The examinations were chiefly for the purpose of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme. Of 261 candidates examined for service, 24 of them, or 9.2 per cent., were rejected.

RODENT CONTROL

Five rodent operators are employed full-time by the Corporation, two of whom are engaged on the maintenance baiting of sewers. The improvement brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population has been maintained.

6,409 baits were laid in Town and Port and 1,376 sewer manholes were baited. The bodies of 984 rats were recovered.

As a systematic policy, Post-mortem and Bacteriological examinations are made of batches of rats found on board ship after fumigation.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year:—

URBAN (Surface Premises):

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	4,466
Number of Poison Baits laid	...	...	...	...	2,784
Number of Rats killed	...	...	...	...	442

PORT:

Number of Poison Baits laid—3,625.

Number of Rats killed (bodies recovered):—

			Male	Female	Total	Where killed
Brown	...	...	92	265	357	Ashore
Black	...	...	10	19	29	On Ship
			102	284	386	

(The Rat-catcher employed by the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive destroyed 662 rats on Dock Premises, in addition to the figures quoted above.)

Total Rats Destroyed (bodies recovered):—

Urban:	Surface premises	...	...	...	...	442
	Sewers	...	...	...	...	156
Port:	...	...	...	...	...	1,048
						<u>1,646</u>

HOUSING CONDITIONS

DWELLING-HOUSES

During the calendar year a nett increase of 472 took place in the number of dwelling-houses in the Borough.

The following table (the figures for which have been obtained from the Borough Engineer and the Borough Architect) affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1946:—

HOUSES BUILT

Year ending 31st December	By Cor- poration to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken Off Rates	Nett In- crease or Decrease
1946	212	22	234	—	234
1947	490	1	491	7	484
1948	713	20	733	7	726
1949	324	7	331	4	327
1950	178	52	230	4	226
1951	138	46	184	8	176
1952	286	61	347	6	341
1953	388	50	438	11	427
1954	427	55	482	10*	472
TOTALS ...	3,156	314	3,470	57	3,413

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,116
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	17,024
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 ...	592
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	592
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	8
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,013

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	308
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	771

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

By owners	...	...	...	...	...	481
By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	100

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	Nil

(d) Proceedings under Section 12, the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	Nil

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953. SECTION 11.

Demolition Orders which had been made against two houses were revoked and Closing Orders made in respect of the properties.

5. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART VI)—OVERCROWDING (Appointed Day—1st July, 1937) :—

Since the 31st December, 1939, it has been impracticable to keep records of all new cases of overcrowding and the number of cases of overcrowding that have been relieved. The only official figure that can be given is that of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year, i.e. 54. There is no doubt that a further survey is required in regard to overcrowding, and new or amended legislation introduced for this purpose.

ERADICATION OF BUGS

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Bed Bugs :—

1. (a) NUMBER OF COUNCIL HOUSES :—

(i) Found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	8
(ii) Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	8

(b) NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSES :—

(i) Found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	156
(ii) Number of disinfested by the Department	...	...	...	...	...	156
(iii) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with materials supplied by the Department	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

2. METHODS EMPLOYED FOR FREEING INFESTED HOUSES FROM BED BUGS :—

- (i) By Burning Sulphur.
- (ii) By Burning Sulphur and Spraying with Liquid Insecticides.
- (iii) By Spraying with Liquid Insecticides. Insecticide used :
“Killgercide.”

3. METHOD EMPLOYED FOR ENSURING THAT THE BELONGINGS OF TENANTS ARE FREE FROM VERMIN BEFORE REMOVAL TO COUNCIL HOUSES :—

The furniture and effects of prospective tenants are inspected before tenants occupy Council Houses or Bungalows. Where necessary disinfestation is carried out before removal.

4. WHETHER THE WORK OF DISINFESTATION, IS CARRIED OUT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY A CONTRACTOR :—

By the Local Authority.

5. THE MEASURES TAKEN BY WAY OF SUPERVISION OR EDUCATION OF TENANTS TO PREVENT INFESTATION OR RE-INFESTATION AFTER CLEANSING :—

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous, advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation, and re-visits are made by Inspectors when thought necessary.

Further references to House Inspection and insanitary property, with figures and comparisons with previous years, are to be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL

The water carriage system is in existence in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in certain of the outlying parts of the extended Borough, and practically every water closet is fitted with a flushing cistern.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Borough Engineer states that the extensions to the sewerage system have been completed on the second part of Glasllwch Farm Housing Estate and further sewerage extensions are in progress on the first section of Ringwood Top Housing Estate, Graig Park Housing Estate, and Ringwood Avenue Housing Estate.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND STREET CLEANSING

Refuse collection and disposal has further expanded due to housing development. Increased efficiency is being obtained by the purchase of a second sweeper/collector machine.

Tipping to final levels still proceeds at Maesglas and Glebelands tips.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	52	339	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	431	873	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	5	—	—
TOTAL	493	1,217	3	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	...	2	...
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	...	3	...
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	3	...	6	...
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	...	...	1	...
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	7	...	12	...

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

The number of outworkers shown in the August lists was 27 (wearing apparel 21, curtains and furniture hangings 3, nets, other than wire nets 1, and stuffed toys 2). In no instance was work carried out in unwholesome premises.

It was not necessary to serve notices for contravention of the provisions of these sections of the Act.

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

4 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely: Scarlet Fever 1, Tuberculosis 2, and Whooping Cough 1.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1954: To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 2,797; re Meat, Food, etc., 9,153; Infectious Diseases, 7,240; Birth Enquiries, etc., 29,824; Private Houses, etc., 31,426; making a grand total of 80,440.

I cannot end this Report without expressing my appreciation to the whole staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. CLARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. Dunn and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my annual report for the year 1954.

During the year under review 3,137 complaints were received by the Department. The complaints related to insanitary conditions in dwelling-houses, factories, work places and other premises; and also to the sale and storage of unsound food. Each complaint was investigated thoroughly by your officers, as a result of which it was necessary to serve 1,736 notices. Much of your officers' time is taken up attending to these complaints and often what at first appears to be a trivial complaint proves upon investigation to be one involving major defects requiring immediate attention.

In addition to the complaints registered at the office, many more are observed and receive attention by your officers during the course of their inspection of their particular districts.

Of the 889 houses repaired during the year, 100 were repaired by the Corporation. Where the Council carry out work either in default, or at the request, of owners, Bills of Quantities are prepared by the District Sanitary Inspector and tenders are invited from local contractors for the execution of the work in accordance therewith. This work is carried out under the supervision of your Inspectors.

The details of the works of reconstruction and repair are contained in the table following this page, where it will be seen, among other items that the roofs of 650 houses have been repaired or renewed, and in 341 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls.

The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 43,397.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENT ACT, 1954

The survey of the Borough commenced in September, 1954 and at the end of the year nearly 3,000 houses had been surveyed. There are no houses in the district which can be classed as "slums," but some of the houses in the older areas of the town are of course below the present day standard. However, it is anticipated that when this Authority's proposals are submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in accordance with Section 1 of the Act a great many houses will not be involved having regard to the standard of fitness for human habitation set out in section 9 of the Act.

Up to the end of the year 38 applications for certificates of disrepair were received, all of which were granted. Of the 7 applications received from landlords, or their agents, for certificates revoking disrepair certificates 6 were granted and 1 rejected.

NEWPORT CORPORATION ACT, 1954

On the 30th July, 1954, the above Act received the Royal consent and the following sections affecting the work of this Department came into operation forthwith.

Section 69. Paving of Yards and Passages

This section amends Section 56 of the Public Health Act, 1936, so as to include any court or yard appurtenant to or any passage giving access to commercial or industrial premises.

Section 70. Sewers and Drains—Recovery of Costs of Investigation

Subsection 1 amends Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in so far as to permit the Council to recover any expenses incurred by them in investigating any length of public sewer to which Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, applies, and which is found to be defective.

Subsection 2 permits the Corporation to recover the expenses reasonably incurred by them when carrying out the examination of any sanitary convenience, drain, private sewer or cesspool under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936, if such convenience, drain, sewer or cesspool is found to be defective.

Section 71. Public Sewers

This section amends Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to the extent of giving authority to the Medical Officer or Sanitary Inspector to decide whether immediate action is necessary in carrying out any work of maintenance to a public sewer.

Section 72. Power to Cleanse or Repair Drains

Authorises the Council, on the application of the owner or occupier of any premises, to cleanse or repair any drains, water closets, sinks or gullies, at the expense of the person so applying.

Section 73. Private Sewers

Where any private sewer is stopped up the Medical Officer or Sanitary Inspector may by Notice require the owner or occupier of the premises concerned to remedy the defect within forty-eight hours from the service of the Notice. If the Notice is not complied with, the Council may themselves carry out the work and recover the expenses of so doing, provided that where the said expenses do not exceed £2 the Council may, if they think fit, remit the payment thereof.

Section 74. Power to Order Alteration of Domestic Chimneys

Where the emission of smoke, gas or vapour from any chimney flue or pipe of a building or structure forming part of or within the curtilage

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, etc.	Totals	Private Houses re Complaint	Corp'n Houses	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Factories, Workplaces	Public Buildings
Exterior.							
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired ...	83	77	6	...	...	...	...
Roofs repaired or renewed ...	650	610	40	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired	399	373	22	...	...	4	...
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired ...	58	57	...	...	...	1	...
Rendered for the prevention of dampness ...	74	70	4	...	...	...	...
External plastering repaired ...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
Damp proof courses inserted ...	341	335	6	...	...	...	...
Outbuildings repaired ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired ...	58	55	1	...	...	1	...
Interior.							
Doors and frames renewed or repaired ...	74	72	2	...	...	...	...
Floors renewed or repaired ...	187	173	7	...	...	2	...
Floors ventilated ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired ...	161	157	3	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered...	662	636	22	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	172	169	2	...	...	...	...
Larders provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larders improved or repaired ...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limewashing carried out ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rooms, passages, etc. cl'nsed & repap'd or dist'mp'd	20	12	...	...	...	1	...
Staircases repaired ...	15	14	1	...	...	...	...
Windows and frames renewed or repaired ...	222	216	6	...	...	...	...
Window cords renewed ...	649	634	15	...	...	...	...
Washing boilers provided or repaired ...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...
Washhouses provided or improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drainage.							
New drains constructed ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Drains cleansed ...	139	138	...	...	...	1	...
Drains reconstructed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains repaired ...	44	42	1	...	...	1	...
Drains tested—Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke ...	213	212	1	...	...	...	...
Chemical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gullies fixed ...	26	25	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection chambers provided or repaired ...	10	9	1	...	...	...	...
Intercepting traps provided or repaired ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or rep'd	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs provided ...	26	24	1	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired ...	47	44	1	...	...	...	...
Water Closets.							
Additional water closets provided ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Intervening ventilated spaces provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet buildings repaired ...	88	84	1	...	...	...	...
Seats, doors renewed or repaired ...	63	56	1	...	...	...	...
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closets reconstructed ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet pans cleansed ...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...
New W.C. pans and traps fixed ...	52	48	4	...	...	...	...
Flushing apparatus provided ...	60	57	3	...	...	...	...
Flushing apparatus repaired ...	33	30	3	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated.							
Accumulations removed ...	23	20	...	...	...	1	...
Ashbins provided ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, nuisances from, abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Storage accommodation provided or improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water supply provided ...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
Water taps or pipes repaired ...	43	40	2
Other repairs and nuisances abated ...	86	70	4	4	...
TOTALS ...	4874	4641	161	19	...

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of a dwelling-house is prejudicial to health or a nuisance, the Council may make a complaint to a court of summary jurisdiction and the court may make an order requiring the owner of the chimney flue or pipe—

- (a) to cause it to be raised to a height so specified; or
- (b) to cause such other means for remedying the cause for complaint to be adopted as the court thinks fit.

Provided that the court shall not make an order unless it is satisfied that the work to be done will not involve an expenditure exceeding £50.

This section repeals Section 22 of the Act of 1934.

Section 77. Defective Roofs

This section authorises the Council to serve a Notice upon an owner of any premises, the roof of which is in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance, of their intention to remedy the defective state of the roof themselves. Subject to the provisions of the section, at any time after the expiration of nine days after the service of the Notice, the Council may execute such works as are necessary to remedy the defective state of the roof and may recover the expenses reasonably incurred by them.

The provisions of this section are only to be invoked when, having regard to all the circumstances, unreasonable delay in remedying the defective state of the roof would be occasioned by following the procedure prescribed by Sections 93 to 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 78. Verminous Premises

This section authorises the Council, when taking action under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to require premises to be vacated during fumigation; but no person shall be required to vacate any premises unless shelter or other accommodation is provided for him by the Council free of charge.

Section 79. Noise Nuisance

By reason of this section any excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance shall be deemed to be a statutory nuisance for the purposes of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 101. Movable Dwellings

Subject to the provisions of this section the Council may make complaint to a court of summary jurisdiction and the court may by order require the removal of movable dwellings or of any particular one or more

movable dwellings about which complaint is made and prohibit any movable dwelling being placed on or limit the number or define the class of movable dwellings to be at any one time situate within the whole or some part of an area to be specified in the order. The Council may at any time apply to the court for the rescission of the order, but any other person aggrieved by the order can only apply for the rescission of such order at any date not being less than three years from the date on which the order was made and must give to the Council not less than fourteen days' notice of his intended application.

The following sections of the Act will come into operation as from the appointed day, namely the 1st January, 1955:—

Section 81. Smoke from Industrial Furnaces.

No person shall instal in any premises any furnace for manufacturing or trade purposes unless the furnace is so far as practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke. If any person submits to the Council a plan and specification of a furnace he proposes to instal the Council may within six weeks from the receipt thereof serve notice upon him stating whether or not they are satisfied that the furnace is so far as is practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke.

Section 82. Food Premises

Any person intending to use any premises for—

- (a) the sale or offer or exposure for sale; or
- (b) the storage for the purposes of sale; or
- (c) the preparation for sale;

of any food (other than milk) intended for human consumption and such premises were not so used immediately before the appointed day shall give not less than fourteen days' notice to the Council of his intention so to do.

Section 83. Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises

Subject to the provisions of this section no person shall sell or offer or expose for sale any food from or upon a vehicle or from or upon a basket, pail, tray, table, or other portable receptacle or stand, unless he is registered by the Council, and no premises shall be used as storage accommodation for such food unless the premises are registered.

Section 84. Slaughter of Animals, otherwise than for Human Consumption

Provides that as from the appointed day the owner of any animal which through disease is to be slaughtered, otherwise than for human

consumption, shall comply with certain provisions as to giving notice of his intention to slaughter or, where delay is impossible, as to retaining the carcass for inspection by an authorised officer of the Council.

Section 85. Animals Slaughtered Outside Slaughterhouses

Provides that as from the appointed day where the carcass of an animal slaughtered outside the slaughterhouse is brought into the slaughterhouse it shall be kept apart from other meat until inspected.

Section 89. Hairdressers and Barbers

Provides that as from the appointed day all persons carrying on business as hairdressers or barbers and all premises used for such purposes within the county borough shall be registered with the Council who may make byelaws for securing the cleanliness of such premises and the equipment used therein and of the persons employed therein.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are no byelaws operating in the borough for the control of smoke emission from stacks of industrial undertakings, and complaints arising from the existence of a smoke nuisance are dealt with in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Public Health Act, 1936. However, section 81 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1954, comes into operation on 1st January, 1955, and provides a measure of control over the installation of new furnaces.

Some areas of the town are still affected by the deposit of grit and sooty substances, and every effort is being directed to have these nuisances abated.

SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES

The supervision of Corporation houses is primarily concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin by the Health Department and in this connection 11,608 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

The disinfestation of 8 houses was carried out during the year. The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by tenants and particularly young children.

The general standard of cleanliness in Council houses was maintained, and the existence of defects which gave rise to a nuisance were noted and dealt with by your Sanitary Inspectors as matters which fell within their province.

With regard to the control and elimination of infestation in Corporation Houses and Bungalows, the furniture and effects of prospective tenants are inspected for evidence of vermin. Where necessary, disinfestation is carried out before removal,

Prior to the occupation of new Houses and Bungalows, the interiors of the premises are sprayed with a liquid insecticide containing D.D.T. This precaution is taken so that vermin, which may be introduced upon occupation, will be destroyed after coming into contact with a surface which has been so treated.

SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES

On the 1st January, 1954, there were 5 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your register with a total accommodation for 70 seamen.

In the year 1896 Bye-laws were sanctioned by the Board of Trade respecting the licensing, inspection and sanitary conditions of Seamen's Lodging Houses.

In pursuance of these Bye-laws, periodical visits were made during the past twelve months and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Bye-laws discovered. Infringements, of a minor character, were immediately rectified upon the keeper's attention being drawn to the matter and at all times the licensees appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

In view of the abnormal wear and tear to which premises of this kind are subjected, they are kept, generally speaking, in good sanitary condition. The statutory half-yearly cleansing and lime-washing was carried out under the supervision, and to the satisfaction, of the Health Department.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are 2 within the Borough, with accommodation for 63 lodgers. 29 visits were made during the year and the houses were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

There are two manufacturers of feeding stuffs and fertilisers in the Borough. During the year, 22 samples (10 formal and 12 informal) were obtained, wholesale and retail and submitted for analysis. 14 of the samples were fertilisers and 8 were of feeding stuffs. The Analyst reported that 20 of the samples conformed to the Statutory Statements supplied. 1 sample (No. 3) of feeding stuffs was deficient in albuminoids to the extent of 16.1% based on the figure of 16.7% albuminoids. The matter was referred to the Authority in whose area the article was manufactured—a formal sample taken by that Authority proved to be satisfactory. 1 sample of fertiliser did not conform to the statutory statement, the nitrogen being low but the potash and soluble phosphoric were high. The analyst was of the opinion that no harm would result from its use.

The taking of formal samples of large quantities of bulk or bagged materials in accordance with the Regulations involves a considerable amount of work. The registers, statutory statements and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS REGULATIONS, 1951

The Regulations prescribe, inter alia, standards of cleanliness for each of more than 20 different materials to which the Act applies. 6 samples were taken and submitted for examination, each of which was satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 has given to local authorities greater and more clear cut powers and has enabled them to attain a fair measure of success in securing as far as practicable that their districts are kept free from rats and mice.

Both owners and occupiers are more ready to seek the help of the local authority when they have evidence of rat or mice infestation on their premises and this early notification assists your officers considerably in their task of eradication. As a result of this co-operation, in only 1 case was it necessary to serve a written notice requiring steps to be taken to destroy rats and mice on premises and to prevent the entry of rats and mice thereon.

Close supervision was exercised over special premises such as the Corporation's Refuse Tips, River Banks and Schools. Since the vesting of the hospitals in the Minister of Health, your officers have had no statutory right to inspect them, but in Newport the Management Committee continued to grant this facility in the three local hospitals and have carried out any preventive measures found necessary.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR TO SURFACE PREMISES

	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	L.A. Premises	Total
No. of Inspections	2,282	921	1,263	4,466
No. of Drains tested	188	23	9	220
No. of Drains defective	85	11	3	99
No. of Traps set	210	267	189	666
No. of Dead Rats found	165	78	199	442
No. of Dead Mice found	8	9	20	37

Surface infestation is very closely linked with the rat population in the sewers and for this reason maintenance treatments of the whole of the town's sewer system were continued during the year (two such treatments being carried out).

Number of man-holes baited	1,288
Number of man-holes showing pre-bait take ...	506
Number of man-holes showing complete pre-bait take	19
Number of man-holes test-baited	88

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Part II of this Act (which came into force on 1st May, 1936) is administered by this department and 103 Licences were issued during the year.

During the year periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Shops Act, 1950, is an Act which, *inter alia*, makes provision for the health and comfort of workers in wholesale and retail shops and warehouses. During the year 885 inspections were made under the provisions of the Act.

CAMPING SITES (Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269)

The unauthorised occupation of odd open sites within the borough by gypsies and other van dwellers continues to cause the Public and your officers much concern.

While having every sympathy with the van dweller, his presence on land adjoining houses in a densely populated urban area such as Newport, without adequate sanitary arrangements, cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Unfortunately the legislators saw nothing wrong, for Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936, provides that van dwellers may remain on any land for a certain period of time in any one year before the local authority can take steps to remove them.

Additional powers are now in force by virtue of the Newport Corporation Act, 1954—see page 81.

Within these limitations your officers are doing their best to keep these sites free.

This unauthorised occupation of land has, to some extent, been due to the absence of sufficient licensed sites. At present there are three such sites, taking fifteen, four and three caravans each respectively. The same van dwellers have been occupying the two smaller sites for some time and they are in every way satisfactory.

REGULATION OF THE CONDITIONS IN OFFICES

(Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 43 to 46 and 91 and 92)

Inspections of Offices are made with a view to ascertaining the conditions and the need for improvements, and as a result of representations made by the Department improvements have been secured.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION WORK

The following work has been carried out by the Disinfectors during the year :—

		General	T.B.	Vermin	Total
Premises treated	...	763	90	164	1,017
Rooms treated	...	2,493	121	452	3,066
Articles treated	...	3,374	1,172	2,684	7,230
Articles destroyed	...	102	33	7	142

STABLES

The number of visits to stables was 35. Verbal Notices were given for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, but no serious nuisances were discovered.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with the advice given stable keepers, respecting the destruction of flies in the larval stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

AMUSEMENT PLACES

39 visits have been paid to music halls and cinemas, etc. in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises, and, where necessary, improvements have been effected upon notice being given to the management.

FOOD INSPECTION

NEWPORT CORPORATION (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1934, SECTION 33

70 premises are registered under the provisions of this section, namely:—

Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	40
Premises used for the preparation or manufacture of Sausages, Pressed Meat, Pickled Meat, Preserved Meat	...	...	...	...	...	30

FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

The number of food premises included in the register maintained by the department is 1,076 namely:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	36
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	81
Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fish and Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	114
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	300
Provision Shops and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	316
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	76
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	83

During the year lectures on Food Hygiene were given to various Women's Organisations by members of the inspectorial staff. The manner in which the lectures were received and the number of questions asked left no doubt as to the interest in this important subject.

The following table shows the number of visits, re-visits, and notices served in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing and preparation of food.

The provision of suitable receptacles for the storage of refuse has received close attention.

Admirable though this may be, the fact should be kept in mind that much of the good in this connection is nullified when, as often happens, the occupiers of adjoining houses store domestic refuse in all kinds of decrepit receptacles, a practice which can only retard the attainment of a reasonable standard of environmental sanitation.

Premises	Inspec- tions	Re- visits	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Distributors	888	7	—	—
Bakehouses	262	5	—	—
Butcher's Premises	1,112	61	—	1
Cattle Market	13	31	—	—
Cold Stores	2	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	130	3	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises	441	18	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	354	2	—	—
Food vehicles & Meat in Transit	388	2	—	—
Ice Cream Premises & Barrows	654	16	—	—
Provision Market	73	5	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores ...	1,482	109	—	1
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	695	65	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	404	828	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	395	483	—	—
Other Food Stores	77	17	—	—
Railway Stations re Food ...	8	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Act ...	78	—	—	—
Works & School Canteens ...	43	2	—	—
	7,499	1,654	—	2

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

This Act provides for the marking of certain imported foodstuffs in order that the public may know whether they are buying " Foreign," " Empire," or " English," produce.

The attention of all greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, is directed to the requirements of the Orders in Council relating to the marking of imported Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Currants, Sultanas, Raisins, Oat Products, Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon, Butter, Dead Poultry, and Bacon and Ham.

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

A complete system of meat inspection at the Public Abattoir ensures that every carcase is thoroughly inspected before it is passed as fit for human consumption. As will be seen from the following table 56,881 animals were slaughtered. Particulars of these condemnations are shown in the table on Page 92.

On the 29th June, 1954, the Ministry ceased to be responsible for the slaughter of animals and private slaughtering re-commenced on the 2nd July, 1954.

Cattle are received from Monmouthshire and the surrounding Counties and occasionally from further afield.

TRANSPORT OF MEAT

It is satisfactory to record that after representations from this Department the main contractor responsible for transporting meat from the Public Abattoir to the Group Depots and from there to the Retail Butchers, is transporting the meat under more hygienic conditions.

MEAT INSPECTION AT MAESGLAS BACON FACTORY

53,213 pigs were slaughtered at these premises during the year and all were systematically inspected by your meat and food inspectors. These pigs were imported to the factory from Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, while the finished article in the form of bacon and kindred products was re-distributed to Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly and Bristol.

This establishment is of the latest design and marks a great step forward in raising the standard under which pigs are killed, dressed and prepared as food for human consumption.

Despite the great increase which has taken place in the curing of bacon, the output has not yet reached its peak. Extensions to the cooling hall were completed during the year and the additional tracking enables the establishment to deal with 1,500 pigs weekly.

The work done in connection with meat inspection during the year is set out in detail in the following tables :—

(1) NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

Description					Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter- houses	Total
Beasts	...	...	...	...	4,698	—	4,698
Calves	...	...	...	...	2,929	—	2,929
Pigs	...	...	...	...	10,524	53,213	63,737
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	38,730	—	38,730
					56,881	53,213	110,094

(2) AMOUNT IN LBS. CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter- houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal	57,408 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2,914 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,323
Pork	11,320 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,838 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,774 $\frac{1}{4}$	83,933
Mutton and Lamb ...	9,679	—	172	9,851
	78,408	69,838 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,860 $\frac{3}{4}$	154,107

(3) ENTIRE CARCASSES CONDEMNED AND THE REASON FOR CONDEMNATION

CAUSE	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Total
Immaturity	—	5	—	—	5
Septicaemia	3	1	18	2	24
Generalised Tuberculosis ...	22	1	20	—	43
Emaciation	—	—	13	20	33
Septic Pleurisy	—	—	2	4	6
Bruising—Extensive	—	—	6	5	11
Septic Pericarditis	—	—	4	—	4
Fever	3	2	13	12	30
Oedema	2	1	5	11	19
Pyaemia	—	1	18	1	20
Decomposition	—	—	2	1	3
Septic Pneumonia	—	—	2	1	3
Tumours Malignant	—	1	—	—	1
Tumours Multiple	—	—	6	—	6
Jaundice	—	—	5	—	5
Acute Peritonitis	—	1	—	1	2
Septic Mastitis	1	—	1	—	2
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	1
Died in transit	—	—	2	—	2
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	31	13	118	58	220

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4698	2929	38730	63737
Number inspected	4698	2929	38730	63737
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned	9	12	58	98
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2330	34	5631	2017
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	49.79	1.57	14.69	3.32
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	22	1	—	20
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	488	3	—	3001
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10.86	0.14	—	4.74

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

In addition to Meat condemned at the Public and Private Slaughterhouses, the undermentioned foods have also been condemned during the year :—

Description	Reason for Condemnation	Premises	Amount in lbs.
Fish	Unsound	Private	1,923
Tinned Goods	Decomposed and Blown	,,	14,139
Sausages	Decomposition	,,	102
Powdered Egg	,,	,,	93
Cherries	Mould	,,	228
Various Foods	Unwholesome and Decomposed	,,	340
			16,825

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

In December all meat and offal condemned at the Public Slaughterhouse was released to a Contractor, engaged by the Associations using the Slaughterhouse, for processing, the previous arrangement whereby the condemned meat and offal was removed to the Council's concentrator plant for conversion into animal feeding stuffs being discontinued.

The release of condemned meat and offal is subject to the following conditions :—

1. One contractor only is responsible for the collection and disposal.
2. The contractor must satisfy and continue to satisfy the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector that he is able to transport and dispose of the condemned meat as a raw material in the best interests of public health.
3. The contractor shall process the condemned meat on his own premises and shall permit no re-sale of the condemned meat in its unprocessed condition.
4. That the condemned meat shall be collected from the mortuary at the Slaughterhouse within 48 hours from the time of seizure.
5. The Council shall in no way be responsible for any payment to be made to the contractor or for the acts of the contractor in collecting condemned meat.

All condemned meat is stained with a green dye before it is removed by the contractor.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK DISTRIBUTORS

Under this heading, 895 inspections were made to premises where milk is sold or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 is 27.

The quality of the milk sold is above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being: Fat, 3.55 per cent.; Solids not Fat, 8.66 per cent. Of the 278 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 16 samples failed to reach the required standard (see page 65).

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1949

During the year, 135 licences were issued authorising the use of special designations in relation to milk sold within the Borough.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 279 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination. 23 of the samples showed an excess of organisms and in each instance cautions were issued after enquiries had been made.

BAKEHOUSES

The number on the register was 36 within the Borough: Visits 267 during the year. Nuisances and defects of a minor nature were remedied after Verbal Notice from the Sanitary Inspectors. Nearly all these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in good condition, due no doubt to the close supervision given to them.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938, AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS

514 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 286 were formal samples—milk 225, beer 13, whisky 6, rum 2, gin 2, brandy 3, jelly 3, tomato ketchup 3, mustard 4, beef sausage 5, pork sausage 11, suet 1, fish cakes 1, sugar 1, butter 1, icecream 1, milk bottles 3, jam 1,—and 228 were informal samples. 9 formal samples of milk did not reach the required standard, but the Public Analyst was of the opinion that 7 of the samples were of genuine milk of abnormal composition.

The results of the analyses and the nature of the samples taken are shown on pages 60 to 66.

In addition to the above, 48 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation tests for tuberculosis (see page 67).

ICECREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC) REGULATIONS 1947 AND 1952

As will be seen from the following table 293 samples of icecream were examined during the year and submitted to the methylene blue test. For comparison, the figures for the previous four years are set out in the table.

		Grade I		Grade II		Grade III		Grade IV	
1950	...	123	...	81	...	28	...	25	
1951	...	246	...	124	...	30	...	20	
1952	...	146	...	141	...	37	...	11	
1953	...	200	...	133	...	8	...	7	
1954	...	251	...	37	...	2	...	3	

FOOD STANDARDS (ICECREAM) ORDER, 1953

50 samples were taken during the year. 1 formal and 2 informal samples were deficient in fat to the extent of 18.0%, 10.0% and 2.0%. Legal proceedings were instituted in regard to the formal sample and the defendant was fined £2.

The number of premises registered under provisions of Section 34, of the Newport Corporation (General Powers) Act 1934, is:—

Manufacture and Sales ...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sale only	...	...	...	...	...	268

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspectors and other members of the Staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year—a year which has brought increased duties and responsibilities particularly in connection with the Housing Repairs and Rents Act. This additional work, together with the ever increasing amount of meat inspection, has been carried out without extra staff; but, during the coming year, it may be necessary to ask you to consider increasing the establishment. Meat inspection work has so increased since 1951, when 40,645 animals were slaughtered and inspected, compared with 112, 781 this year, that this particular duty alone takes up an appreciable amount of your inspectors time.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. GRIFFITHS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Table 1

**POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS
RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS.**

30th JUNE, 1954					
Wards	Area in Acres	Estimated No. of Persons	Ascertained No. of Houses in Borough	Average No. of Persons per Dwelling- House	Density (Persons per Acre)
Malpas	944	10953	2825	3.88	11.6
Allt-yr-yn . . .	727	7309	2037	3.59	10.1
Caerau	268	9674	2270	4.26	36.1
St. Woolos . .	830	12781	3390	3.77	15.4
Alexandra . . .	^a 1377½	7601	1742	4.36	5.2
Central	204	8281	1886	4.39	40.6
St. Julians . .	570	13384	3447	3.88	23.5
Maindee	685	10737	2781	3.86	15.7
Victoria	250½	10931	2702	4.05	43.6
Liswerry . . .	2017	12949	3577	3.62	6.4
Whole Borough . . .	^a 7873	104600	26657	3.92	13.3

^a Includes 533 acres covered by tidal water.

Census population 15th April, 1951=105,285

Table 2

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1954.

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES														TOTAL DEATHS FROM THE VARIOUS CAUSES IN EACH OF THE TEN WARDS										DEATHS OF RESIDENTS AT ALL AGES										NON-RESIDENTS (excluded from Table)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	At all Ages		Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caerau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Liswerry	Ward Unknown	IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					Public Works & Places outside Borough	Non-Institutional Deaths beyond District	Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Royal Gwent Hospital	St. Woolos Hospital	Public Works and Places	Private Institutions & Houses	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Table 3

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1954

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL
All Causes	Certified	24	4	...	...	28	5	5	4	3	45
	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Common infectious diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tub. Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tub.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not T.B.)		1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Convulsions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Other Respiratory Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea		...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	5
Enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ven. Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis		...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Congenital Malformation		...	4	2	...	6	2	1	...	...	9
Premature Birth		...	13	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violence		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes		...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	5
TOTALS		25	4	...	...	29	5	6	4	3	47

CALENDAR YEAR

Nett Births registered : Legitimate, 1,572; Illegitimate, 61; Total, 1,633.

Infant Deaths, number : Legitimate, 47; Illegitimate, Nil; Total, 47.

Death Rate : Legitimate, 29.9; Illegitimate, Nil; Total, 28.8.

Deaths from all causes at all ages : 1,149. Population : 104,600.

TABLE 4

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1954
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncor- rected No.	Net		No.	Rate	Non-resi- dents regis- tered in the district	Residents not regis- tered in the district	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
			No.	Rate					No.	Rate per 1000 net Births	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Five-year Average 1944-48	98542	2218	2086	21.15	1311	13.31	184	81	116	55.5	1208	12.28
Five-year Average 1949-53	105580	2020	1811	17.16	1375	13.03	305	108	63	34.9	1179	11.17
1949	105800	2066	1861	17.59	1316	12.44	244	90	76	40.8	1162	10.98
1950	107300	2045	1866	17.39	1334	12.90	296	113	65	34.8	1201	11.19
1951	104800	1966	1783	17.01	1481	14.13	311	118	58	32.5	1288	12.29
1952	105100	2036	1771	16.85	1375	13.08	332	118	61	34.4	1161	11.05
1953	104900	1988	1776	16.93	1321	12.49	341	103	56	31.5	1083	10.32
1954	104600	1894	1633	15.61	1357	12.97	305	97	47	28.8	1149	10.98

CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE
DISTRICT.

At all Ages

Corresponding
period last year

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.

NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO
EACH WARD.

[illegible]

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES		CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.										Total Admissions			
		At Ages—Years.										At all Ages	Corresponding period last year	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55			55 to 65	65 & upwards	Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caerau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Lliswerry	Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caerau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central		St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Lliswerry
Scarlet Fever— Males Females	2 3	18 17	20 25	2 6	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	167	5	2	4	10	...	2	14	30	21	8	5	2	3	8	...	1	10	25	17	6	77
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup— Males Females . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas— Males Females . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Enteric Fever— Males Females	2	...	3 5	1 1	1 3	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	...	...	2	...	9	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Puerperal Pyrexia . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neon.— Males Females . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenzal Pneumonia— Males Females . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1 3	2 3	13	23	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute Primary Pneumonia Males Females . . . .	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	4	32	35	...	4	5	2	1	7	3	4	1	5	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	10
Meningococcal Inf.— Males Females . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Tuberculosis (Lungs)— Males Females . . . .	...	4	2	3	4	13	9	10	13	11	14	117	94	13	3	8	13	15	17	7	10	8	23	12	8	15	24	23	29	18	17	16	38	200
(Other forms)— Males Females . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	2	12	11	2	1	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	
Measles— Males Females	2	1	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1078	1	...	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough— Males Females	20	15	70	34	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	308	460	44	6	31	39	32	25	30	31	39	31	1	...	5	3	3	1	...	5	2	1	21
Acute Poliomyelitis— Paralytic—Males Females . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis— Non-Paral.—Males Females . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Dysentery— Males Females	3	3	11	18	3	2	7	5	1	4	2	102	22	4	1	12	38	21	5	16	4	1	2	1	...	11	13	9	3	7	1	1	48		
Malaria (contracted abroad)—Males Females . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Totals	46	57	210	77	26	34	31	47	31	32	32	12	735	912	73	21	50	88	96	88	67	97	81	74	25	14	27	56	44	51	32	58	38	51	396
Diphtheria 'Carriers'— Males Females . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Notified by Education Welfare Officers— Measles German Measles Whooping Cough	M F M F M F	...	1 ...	3 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 174	287 128 202	3 2 29	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	2 2 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—Measles and Whooping Cough in the body of the Table are notifications by Doctors.

Table 7

SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1954.

SCHOOL	MEASLES						WHOOPIING COUGH						CHICKEN POX						MUMPS						SCABIES					
	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases
Alway	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	8	..	..	12	3	4	20	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alexandra	4	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	1	37	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolt Street	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clytha	2	2	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	3	..	..	5	..	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crindau	1	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	19	..	..	20	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham Road	2	..	7	..	..	9	4	10	32	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eveswell	1	..	..	1	..	1	8	4	..	13	2	4	3	..	..	9	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairoak	1	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	34	..	..	34	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gaer	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	5	2	4	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liswerry	6	..	..	6	..	3	8	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Maesglas	1	..	..	1	2	4	5	2	..	13	1	2	2	..	..	5	1	..	2	..	..	3
Maindee	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	6	12	..	..	18	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malpas Church	1	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malpas Court	2	..	2	..	..	4	1	..	13	1	..	15	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Powell's Place	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew's	1	8	..	..	9	4	2	32	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
St. David's	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1
St. Joseph's	1	..	2	..	..	3	2	4	16	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. John's	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's	4	..	..	4	..	1	9	..	..	10	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Michael's	4	..	..	4	1	1	10	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	1
St. Woolos	1	3	..	..	4	3	2	18	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Somerton	4	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tredegear Wharf	4	..	..	4	..	..	11	..	..	11	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
St. Julian's	1	..	10	..	..	11	..	4	54	..	..	58	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belle Vue Secondary
Crindau Secondary	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairoak Secondary	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Father Hill Secondary	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holy Family Secondary	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maesglas Secondary	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew's Secondary	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Brynglas Secondary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hatherleigh Secondary	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stow Hill Secondary	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1
St. Julian's High	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newport High	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private Schools
No School or School unknown	2	11	..	13	1	..	25	278	9	313	1	..	2	65	1	69	..	..	1	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	7	2	17	11	..	37*	14	6	170	283	9	482	33	59	274	67	1	434	6	12	82	8	..	108	2	4	8	..	..	14

*Includes 15 cases of German Measles. N.B.—The smaller figures shown in the above Table are the number of cases in Day Nurseries and are included in the totals.

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES IN THE
BOROUGH REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

1897 to 1954.

Year	* Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
		Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent age of removals	Fatality % Hospital cases	Fatality % Hos- pital cases
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	255	225	72·0	46	74·8	109	52·5	12·7	25·0
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	385	464	68·5	23	75·9	89	63·6	10·0	17·4
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	268	266	70·9	10	82·7	96	71·5	5·8	8·0
10 yrs. av. 1927-1936	454	340	80·1	4	87·3	135	82·2	4·5	5·0
10 yrs. av. 1937-1946	383	275	67·0	3	93·5	155	87·6	3·6	1·0
1947	404	248	72·58	—	—	21	95·24	5·0	—
1948	421	348	72·70	—	—	18	100·	—	—
1949	408	442	73·30	—	—	5	100·	—	—
1950	353	258	82·95	—	—	7	100·	—	—
1951	321	195	77·95	1	100·	2	100·	50·0	—
1952	243	111	83·78	12	100·	—	—	—	—
1953	247	167	84·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	190	96	80·2	21	81·0	—	—	—	—

* Tuberculosis cases excluded.

